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THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC

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AND POLITICAL REGISTER

FOR

GREELEY & McELRATH

NEW YORK.

1856

CHILDS SC

STATE GOVERNMENTS.

States.	*Capitals.*	*Governors.*	*Term Exp*	*Sal'ry*	*Leg're Meets.*	*Gen. Election.*
Alabama	Montgomery	John A. Winston	Dec. 185	$2,500	2 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
Arkansas	Little Rock	Elias N. Conway	Nov. 1856	1,800	1 M. Nov	1 M. Aug.
California	Sacramento	J. Neely Johnson*	Dec. 1857	10,000	1 M. Jan.	1 Th. Sept.
Connecticut	Hartford & N. Ha.	*William T. Miner**	May, 1856	1,100	1 W. May	1 M. April.
Delaware	Dover	Peter F. Causey*	Jan. 1859	1,333	1 Tu. June	2 Tu. Nov.
Florida	Tallahasse	James E. Broome	Nov. 1857	1,500	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Georgia	Milledgeville	Herschel V. Johnson	Nov. 1857	3,000	1 M. Nov	1 M. Oct.
Illinois	Springfield	Joel A. Matteson	Jan. 1857	1,500	2 M. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
Indiana	Indianapolis	Joseph A. Wright	Jan. 1857	1,300	January	2 Tu. Oct.
Iowa	Iowa City	*James W. Grimes*	Dec. 1856	1,000	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Kentucky	Frankfort	Charles S. Morehead*	Aug. 1855	2,500	1 M. Dec	1 M. Aug.
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	R. C. Wickliffe	Jan. 1860	—	3 M. Jan.	1 M. Nov.
Maine	Augusta	Samuel Wells	Jan. 1857	1,500	1 W. Jan	2 M. Sept.
Maryland	Annapolis	T. Watkins Ligon	Jan. 1857	3,600	1 W. Jan	1 W. Nov.
Massachusetts	Boston	Henry J. Gardner*	Jan. 1857	2,500	1 W. Jan	2 M. Nov.
Michigan	Lansing.	*Kinsley S. Bingham*	Jan. 1857	1,500	1 W. Jan	1 Tu. Nov.
Mississippi	Jackson	John J. M'Rea	Jan. 1858	3,000	1 M. Jan.	1 M. & Tu. N
Missouri	Jefferson City.	Sterling Price	Dec. 1856	2,000	Last M. Dec.	1 M. Aug.
N. Hampshire	Concord	*Ralph Metcalf**	June 1856	1,000	1 W. June	2 Tu. March
New-Jersey	Trenton	Rodman M. Price	Jan. 1857	1,800	2 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
New-York	Albany	*Myron H. Clark*	Jan. 1857	4,000	1 Tu. Jan.	1 Tu. Nov.
N. Carolina	Raleigh	Thomas Bragg	Jan. 1857	2,000	3 M. Nov	2 Th. Aug.
Ohio	Columbus	*Salmon P. Chase*	Jan. 1858	1,800	1 M. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	*James Pollock**	Jan. 1858	3,500	1 Tu. Jan.	2 Tu. Oct.
Rhode Island	Newport & Prov'e	*William W. Hoppin**	May, 1856	400	May & Oct.	1 W. April.
South Carolina	Columbia	James H. Adams	Dec. 1856	3,500	4 M. Nov	2 M. Oct.
Tennessee	Nashville	Andrew Johnson	Oct. 1857	2,000	1 M. Oct	1 Th. Aug.
Texas	Austin	Edward M. Pease	Dec. 1857	3,000	1n Decem'r.	1 M. Aug.
Vermont	Montpelier	*Stephen Royce**	Oct. 1856	750	2 Th. Oct	1 Tu. Sept.
Virginia	Richmond	Henry A. Wise	Jan. 1860	5,000	2 M. Jan	4 Th. April.
Wisconsin	Madison	*Coles Bashford.*	Dec. 1857	1,250	1 M. Jan	1 Th. Nov.

GOVERNORS OF TERRITORIES.—*Oregon*, Geo. L. Curry; *Minnesota*, Willis A. Gorman; *New-Mexico*, David Merriweather; *Utah*, Edwin J. Steptoe; *Washington*. Isaac J. Stevens; *Nebraska*, Mark W. Izard; *Kansas*, Wilson Shannon.

The following States hold Legislative Sessions biennially, viz:—Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Michigan, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Iowa, and Illinois.

Republicans in *Italics*. * Know-Nothings.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

STATES.	1852.			1848.			1844.			Population of 1850.
	Whig. Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.	*Whig.* Taylor.	*Dem.* Cass.	*F. S.* V.Bu'n	*Whig.* Clay.	*Dem.* Polk.	*Ab'n,* Birn'y	
Alabama	15,038	26,881		30,482	31,363		26,084	37,740		771,671
Arkansas	7,404	12,173		7,588	9,300		5,504	9,546		209,757
California	34,971	39,665	100	Admitted since 1848.						192,597
Connecticut	30,359	33,249	3,160	30,314	27,046	5,005	32,830	29,841	1,943	370,792
Delaware	6,293	6,318	62	6,422	5,910	80	6,228	5,971		91,532
Florida	2,875	4,318		4,539	3,238		Admitted since 1844.			87,444
Georgia	16,660	34,705		47,544	44,802		42,100	44,147		906,101
Illinois	64,934	80,597	9,966	53,215	56,629	15,804	45,528	57,920	3,570	851,470
Indiana	80,901	95,299	6,934	69,907	74,745	8,100	67,867	70,181	2,106	988,416
Iowa	15,855	17,762	1,606	11,178	12,125	1,126	Admitted since 1844.			192,214
Kentucky	57,968	53,806	265	67,141	49,720		61,255	51,988		982,405
Lonisiana	17,255	18,647		18,217	15,370	1	13,083	13,782		517,763
Maine	32,543	41,609	8,030	35,276	40,206	12,178	34,619	45,964	4,862	583,169
Maryland	35 077	40,022	54	37,702	34,528	125	35,984	32,676		583,034
Massachusetts	56,062	46,880	29,993	61,070	35,281	38,058	67,712	53,470	10,959	991,514
Michigan	33,860	41,842	7,237	23,940	30,687	10,389	24,237	27,703	3,632	397,654
Mississippi	17,548	26,876		25,922	26,537		19,206	25,126		606,526
Missouri	29,984	38,353		32,671	40,077		31,250	41,324		682,014
New-Hampshire	16,147	29,997	6,695	14,781	27,763	7,560	17,866	27,160	4,161	317,976
New-Jersey	38,556	44,305	350	40,015	36,901	849	38,318	37,495	823	489,555
New-York	234,882	262,083	25,329	218,583	114,319	120,497	232,482	237,588	15,812	3,097,391
North Carolina	39,058	39,744	59	43,519	34,869	85	43,232	39,287		868,903
Ohio	152,526	169,220	31,682	138,359	154,775	35,347	155,113	149,061	8,050	1,980,427
Pennsylvania	179,122	198,568	8,524	185,730	172,186	11,177	161,203	167,535	6,332	2,311,756
Rhode Island	7,626	8 735	644	6,779	3,646	730	7,322	4,867		147,515
South Carolina	Preside	ntial ele	ctors c	hosen b	y the le	gislat	ure.			668,507
Tennessee	58,898	57,018		64,705	58,419		60,030	59,917		1,002,614
Texas	4,995	13,552		4,569	10,668	3	Admitted since 1844.			212,592
Vermont	22,173	13,044	8,621	23,122	10,948	13,837	26,770	18,041	3,954	314,120
Virginia	57,132	72,413		45,265	46,738	9	44,790	50,683		1,421,661
Wisconsin	22,240	33,658	8,814	13,747	15,001	10,418	Admitted since 1844.			305,391
D. C. and Terr's										143,985
Total	1,593,089	1,596,395	158,123	1,362,232	1,223,795	291,378	1,291,643	1,329,013	66,304	23,191,558

Pierce over Scott, 203 806; Taylor over Cass, 138.447; Polk over Clay, 37,370.

TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1856.

Eclipses in the Year 1856.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon, this year, the latter visible.

I. A total Eclipse of the Sun, April 5th; invisible.

II. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, April 20th; visible early in the morning. Magnitude, 8.544 digits on the northern limb. See the Table below.

III. An annular Eclipse of the Sun, Sept. 28th; invisible.

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Moon, October 13th, in the evening; visible. Magnitude, 11.976 digits on the southern limb. See the Table below. The beginning of the last Eclipse will not be visible in the United States, and the Moon will rise with the Eclipse upon it, at about 5 o'clock 15 m., being eclipsed about 3½ digits at that time.

TABLE OF THE ECLIPSES OF THE MOON IN APRIL AND OCTOBER.

PLACES.	ECLIPSE OF APRIL 20.		ECLIPSE OF OCT. 13.	
	Begins morn.	M'dle morn.	M'dle eve'g.	Ends eve'g.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Halifax, N. S.	3 20	4 52	6 40	8 14
Augusta, Me.	2 55	4 27	6 15	7 49
Portland, Me.	2 53	4 25	6 13	7 47
Boston, Mass.	2 50	4 22	6 10	7 44
Providence, R. I.	2 49	4 21	6 5	7 43
Concord, N. H.	2 48	4 20	6 8	7 42
Hartford, Conn.	2 44	4 16	6 4	7 38
New-Haven, Conn.	2 42	4 14	6 2	7 36
Montreal, L. C.	2 40	4 12	6 0	7 34
Albany, N. Y.	2 39	4 11	5 59	7 33
New-York city	2 38	4 9	5 58	7 32
Trenton, N. J.	2 36	4 8	5 56	7 30
Philadelphia, Penn.	2 34	4 6	5 54	7 28
Utica, N. Y.				
Baltimore, Md.	2 28	4 0	5 48	7 22
Auburn, N. Y.				
Harrisburgh, Pa.	2 27	3 59	5 47	7 21
Washington, D. C.	2 26	3 58	5 46	7 20
Geneva, N. Y.				
Richmond, Va.	2 24	3 56	5 44	7 18
Rochester, N. Y.	2 23	3 55	5 43	7 17
Buffalo, N. Y.				
Raleigh, N. C.	2 19	3 51	5 39	7 13
Toronto, U. C.				
Georgetown, S. C.	2 17	5 22	5 37	7 11
Panama, N. G.				
Pittsburgh, Pa.				
Charleston, S. C.	2 14	5 19	5 34	7 8
Savannah, Ga.	2 10	5 15	5 30	7 4
Detroit, Mich.	2 2	5 7	5 22	6 56
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1 57	5 2	5 17	6 51
Tallahassee, Fa.	1 56	5 1	Moon rises after the time of Middle of Eclipse.	6 50
Louisville, Ky.	1 52	4 57		6 46
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 50	4 55		6 44
Nashville, Tenn.	1 47	4 52		6 41
Chicago, Ill.	1 44	4 49		6 38
Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1 43	4 48		6 37
Mobile, Ala.	1 41	4 46		6 35
Madison, Wis.				
Springfield, Ill.	1 36	4 41		6 30
New-Orleans, Lou.	1 34	4 39		6 28
St. Louis, Mo.	1 33	4 38		6 27
Natchez, Miss.	1 29	4 34		6 23
Little Rock, Ark.	1 26	4 31		6 20
Iowa City.	1 27	4 32		6 21

NOTE.—This table is arranged in order of longitude, and those places whose difference of longitude does not exceed one minute of time, are united. The *end* of the Eclipse of April 20th will occur, in most of the States, after the Moon sets, which will be about 5 o'clock 16 minutes in the morning. *The Moon will set eclipsed*, east of Pittsburgh and Charleston.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.		BOSTON.	CINCINNATI.	S. FRANCISCO.
		D. H. M.	D. H. M.	D. H. M.
Vernal Equinox	March	20 5 5 m.	20 4 11 m.	20 1 39 m.
Summer Solstice	June	21 1 54 m.	21 1 0 m.	20 10 28 ev.
Autumnal Equinox	September	22 4 9 ev.	22 3 15 ev.	22 0 43 ev.
Winter Solstice	December	21 9 55 m.	21 9 1 m.	21 6 29 m.

Occultation.

The planet Jupiter will be visibly eclipsed by the Moon on the 19th of August, at one o'clock five minutes in the morning, at Washington. The planet will reappear at 1 o'clock 59 minutes, on the western side of the Moon.

Tide Table.

The Calendar pages of this Almanac exhibit the time of high water at New-York and Boston. To find the time of high-water at any of the following places, *add* to, or *subtract* from, the time of high-water at New-York, as below. (There is a great deal of uncertainty about the tides, in consequence of the direction and *strength* of the winds.)

	H. M.		H. M.
Albany	add 6 34	New-Haven	add 2 4
Annapolis, Md.	sub. 1 51	New London	sub 0 21
Annapolis, N. S.	add 1 49	Newport	sub. 1 55
Amboy	sub. 0 29	Norfolk	sub 0 41
Baltimore	add 5 7	Plymouth	add 2 19
Bridgeport	add 2 0	Portland	add 1 39
Cape Split	add 2 0	Portsmouth	add 2 9
Eastport	add 2 9	Providence	sub. 0 41
Halifax, N. S.	sub. 2 15	Quebec, Canada	add 8 49
Holmes's Hole	add 1 4	Richmond	sub. 2 25
Hellgate	add 1 41	Salem	add 2 19
Marblehead	add 1 49	Sandy Hook, N. J.	sub. 0 50
Machias	add 1 54	St. John's, N. B.	add 2 19
Mobile Point	add 1 54	Sunbury	add 19
New-Bedford	sub. 1 40	Windsor	add 2 49

Principal Bodies in the Solar System.

NAMES.	Mean Diameter	Mean distance from the Sun.	Revol'n around the Sun.	Revolution on axis.	Veloc. per m. in orbt	Size—the Earth being 1.	Density—Earth being 1.	Light—Earth being 1.
	Miles.	Miles.	yrs. da.	d. h. m	Miles.			
The Sun	883,246	.....	.....	25 9 59	.....	1,412,921.101	0.252	Infin.
Mercury	3,224	36,814,000	... 88	1 0 5	1,827	0.053	1.120	6.680
Venus	7,687	68,787,000	... 224	.. 23 21	1,338	0.909	0.923	1.911
The Earth	7,912	95,103,000	1 ...	.. 23 56	1,158	1.000	1.000	1.000
The Moon	2,180	95,103,000	1 ...	27 7 43	38	0.020	0 645	1.000
Mars	4,189	144,908,000	1 321	1 0 37	921	0.125	0.948	0.431
Jupiter	89,170	494,797,000	11 315	.. 9 56	496	1,456.000	0.238	0.037
Saturn	79,042	907,162,000	29 167	.. 10 29	368	771.000	0.138	0.011
Uranus	35,112	1,824,290,000	84 6	1 13 33	259	80.000	0.242	0.003
Neptune	41,500	2,854,000,000	164 226	.. .. ..	208	143.000	0.140	0.001

NOTE.—There are *thirty-three* small planets, called Asteroids, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter, viz:—Flora, Clio, Vesta, Iris, Metis, Eunomia, Hebe, Psyche, Thetis, Melpomene, Massilia, Fortuna, Lutetia, Calliope, Thalia, Parthenope, Irene, Egeria, Astræa, Juno, Ceres, Pallas, Themis, Phocæa, Proserpine, Euterpe, Bellona, Amphitrite, Urania, Euphrosyne, Pomona, Polymnia, Hygeia.

Rising and Setting of the Planets.

NOTE.—These are not sensibly affected by the *longitudes* of places, but are very materially influenced by the latitudes. When the hour is less than 6, it is in the morning; when greater than 6, it is in the evening.

DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	New-York.	Cha's-ton.	DATE.	PLANET.	Boston.	New-York.	Cha's-ton.
1856.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	1856.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
January 2	Venus rises	3 52	3 48	3 34	July 2	Mars sets	11 49	11 50	11 56
" 11	Mars rises	11 36	11 36	11 33	" 16	Mercury rises	3 15	3 20	3 40
" 29	Mercury sets	6 35	6 38	6 49	" 21	Jupiter rises	10 26	10 26	10 28
February 2	Venus rises	4 45	4 40	4 19	August 2	Mars sets	10 21	10 24	10 36
" 11	Jupiter sets	6 51	6 53	7 0	" 11	Saturn rises	1 52	1 57	2 19
" 21	Saturn sets	2 56	2 51	2 30	" 21	Venus sets	7 16	7 13	7 5
March 2	Venus rises	5 8	5 4	4 45	Sept. 2	Jupiter rises	7 33	7 33	7 34
" 18	Mercury rises	5 16	5 13	5 3	" 19	Mercury sets	6 44	6 47	6 56
" 21	Saturn sets	1 6	1 1	0 39	" 21	Venus sets	6 37	6 38	6 43
April 2	Venus rises	4 48	4 47	4 40	Oct. 2	Jupiter rises, ev.	5 28	5 27	5 27
" 11	Mars sets	5 16	5 16	5 18	" 11	Saturn rises	10 10	10 15	10 36
" 21	Jupiter rises	3 59	3 59	3 56	" 21	Venus sets	6 8	6 13	6 30
May 2	Venus rises	4 14	4 15	4 21	Nov. 5	Mercury rises	5 2	5 1	4 54
" 11	Saturn sets	1 44	1 39	1 17	" 11	Jupiter sets	2 30	2 30	2 31
" 23	Mercury sets	9 16	9 10	8 45	" 21	Venus sets	6 18	6 24	6 50
June 2	Venus rises	3 50	3 55	4 12	Dec. 2	Mars sets	7 40	7 46	8 7
" 11	Mars sets	0 59	1 0	1 02	" 11	Jupiter sets	0 33	0 33	0 35
" 21	Jupiter rises	0 23	0 23	0 25	" 21	Venus sets	7 24	7 29	7 48

Notes.

VENUS will be morning star until July 19th, then evening star until May 10th, 1857. MARS will be morning star until April 1st, then evening star until June 7th, 1857. JUPITER will be evening star until March 5th, then morning star until September 26th, then evening star until April 11th, 1857. SATURN will be evening star until June 24th, then morning star until December 31st, then evening star until July 10th, 1857.

The Moon will run lowest this year on October 6th, to the 3d degree of Sagittarius, having a declination of 28° 36′ 1.2″ south. It will run highest on the 18th of October, to the 3d degree of Gemini, having a declination of 28° 35′ 32.2″ north. This declination is about a *maximum*, by which the Moon can run much further north and south than the Sun ever can by about 5° 8′ 48″. The longitude of the moon's ascending node, Jan. 1st, 30° 11.1′ and on the 31st of December it will be 10° 51.4′. Apparent obliquity of the ecliptic July 9th, 23° 27′ 36.11″.

The SUN will be north of the equator this tropical year, dating from the solstice of December, 1855, 186 days, 11 hours, 4 minutes; and south of it 178 days, 18 hours, 47 minutes; showing a difference of 7 days, 16 hours, 17 minutes, which is caused by the slower motion of the Earth when near its aphelion in July.

Distance of the EARTH from the Sun July 2d, 96,702,364 miles; its mean distance March 31st and October 2d, 96,103,000 miles.

Mars will move from east to west, past stars in the sky, from February 24th to May 14th, a distance of about 18°. Jupiter will move in the same manner from July 29th to November 24th a distance of 9°. Saturn moves in the same direction until February 23d, and from October 26th to the end of the year. Venus moves directly, or from west to east, all of the year.

The planet Jupiter will be eclipsed by the Moon on the 19th of August, visible. It disappears at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes, in the morning, at Washington, and reappears at 1 hour and 59 minutes.

Mercury will be visible in the west soon after sunset about Jan. 29th, May 23d, and September 19th; also in the east, before sunrise, about March 18th, July 16th, and November 5th.

Saturn's rings will be visible all of this year, with the aid of the telescope, their southern surface being now turned toward the Earth.

GOOD FRIDAY, March 21. EASTER SUNDAY, March 23d. PENTECOST, May 11.

Astronomical Characters.

☉ Sun; ☽ Moon; ☿ Mercury; ♀ Venus; ⊕ Earth; ♂ Mars; ♃ Jupiter; ♄ Saturn; ♅ Uranus; ☌ same longitude or near each other; □ 90 deg. apart; ☍ opposition, or 180 deg. apart.

Signs of the Zodiac.

♈ Aries; ♉ Taurus; ♊ Gemini; ♋ Cancer; ♌ Leo; ♍ Virgo; ♎ Libra; ♏ Scorpio; ♐ Sagittarius; ♑ Capricorn; ♒ Aquarius; ♓ Pisces.

True Time.

Two kinds of time are used in Almanacs; *clock* or *mean-time* in some, and *apparent* or *sun-time* in others. *Clock*-time is always *right*, while *sun*-time *varies* every day. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is due south, or at a properly made noon-mark. But this is a mistake. The sun is seldom on the meridian *at twelve o'clock;* indeed this is the case only on four days of the year: namely, April 15, June 15, September 1, and December 24. In this Almanac, as in most other Almanacs, the time used is *clock-time*. The time when the sun is on the meridian or at the noon-mark is also given to the nearest second, for every day in the year. This affords a ready means of obtaining correct time and for setting a clock by using a noon-mark, adding or subtracting as the sun is slow or fast.

Old-fashioned Almanacs, which use *apparent* time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *centre*, and make no allowance for the effect of refraction of the sun's rays by the atmosphere. The more modern and improved Almanacs, which use *clock*-time, give the rising and setting of the sun's *upper limb*, and duly allow for refraction.

To ascertain the length of the day and night,

At any time of the year, add 12 hours to the time of the Sun's setting, and from the sum subtract the time of rising, for the *length of the day*. Subtract the time of setting from 12 hours, and to the remainder add the time of rising next morning, for the *length of the night*. These rules are equally true for *apparent* time.

The Planet Saturn.

It is now supposed that the rings of the planet Saturn are *of vapor*, or of some substance *as light, or lighter than steam*, which is kept in its place by the centrifugal force on the one hand, and the centripetal on the other. The body of the planet itself, it is calculated, is of about the density and weight of a body of *cork* of the same size.

Leap-Year.

Leap-years are those that are exactly divisible by 4, and also by 400, and not by 100. The year 1900 therefore will not be a leap-year.

Duration of the Seasons, &c.

	D.	H.	M.
Sun in Winter Signs	89	1	1
Sun in Spring Signs	92	20	49
Sun in Summer Signs	93	14	15
Sun in Autumnal Signs	89	17	46
Tropical Year	365	5	51
Sun North of the Equator	186	11	4
Sun South of the Equator	178	18	47
Difference	7	16	17

Chronological Cycles.

Dominical Letters, F, E; Golden Number, 14; Jewish Lunar Cycle, 11; Epact, 23; Solar Cycle, 17; Roman Indiction, 14; Julian Period, 6509; Age of the world, 5857.

Mercury.

This planet will be visible in the west, soon after sunset, about January 29, May 23, and September 19; also in the east, just before sunrise, about March 18, July 16, and November 5.

Memoranda for 1856.

JAN. 1, Circumcision; 6, Epiphany; 13, 1st S. aft., Epiph.; 20, Septuagesima S.; 25, Conv. of St. Paul; 27, Sexagesima S. FEB. 2, Purif. of Vir. Mary; 3, Quinquagesima S.; 6, Ash-Wednesday; 10, 1st S. in Lent; 17, 2d S. in Lent; 24, 3d S. in Lent, and St. Matthias. MARCH 2, 4th S. in Lent; 9, 5th S. in Lent; 16, S. before Easter; 21, Good-Friday; 23, Easter-Sunday; 25, Annun. of Vir. Mary; 30, 1st S. aft. Easter. APRIL 6, 2d S. aft. Easter; 13, 3d S. aft. Easter; 20, 4th S. aft. Easter; 25, St. Mark; 27, 5th S. aft. Easter. MAY 1, Ascension-day, and Sts. Philip and James; 4, S. aft. Ascension; 11, Whit-Sunday; 18, Trinity-Sunday; 25, 1st S. aft. Trin. JUNE 1, 2d S. aft. Trin.; 8, 3d S. aft. Trin; 11, St. Barnabas; 15, 4th S. aft. Trin.; 22, 5th S. aft. Trin.; 24, Nativ. of St. John the Baptist; 29, 6th S. aft. Trin., and St. Peter. JULY 6, 7th S. aft. Trin.; 13, 8th S. aft. Trin.; 20, 9th S. aft. Trin.; 25, St. James; 27, 10th S. after Trin. AUG. 3, 11th S. aft. Trin.; 10, 12th S. aft. Trin.; 17, 13th S. aft. Trin.; 24, 14th S. aft. Trin., and St. Bartholomew; 31, 15th S. aft. Trin. SEPT. 7, 16th S. aft. Trin.; 14, 17th S. aft. Trin.; 21, 18th S. aft. Trin., and St. Matthew; 28, 19th S. aft. Trin.; 29, St. Michael and All Angels. OCT. 5, 20th S. aft. Trin.; 12, 21st S. aft. Trin.; 18, St. Luke; 19, 22d S. aft. Trin.; 26, 23d S. aft. Trin.; 28, Sts. Simon and Jude. NOV. 1, All Saints; 2, 24th S. aft. Trin.; 9, 25th S. aft. Trin.; 16, 26th S. aft. Trin.; 23, 27th S. aft. Trin.; 30, 1st S. in Advent, and St. Andrew. DEC. 7, 2d S. in Advent; 14, 3d S in Advent; 21, 4th S. in Advent, and St. Thomas; 25, Christmas; 26, St. Stephen; 27, St. John Evang.; 28, 1st S. aft. Christmas, and Innocents.

Apogee and Perigee of the Sun.

Sun's Apogee July 2d, ... } distant from the Earth.... { 96,702,364 } English
Sun's mean distance, March 31, and Oct. 8d, } { 95,103,000 } miles.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
New Moon	7	6 33 e	6 21 e	6 11 e	5 58 e	5 40 e	3 8 e
First Quarter	14	10 59 m	10 47 m	10 37 m	10 24 m	10 5 m	7 33 m
Full Moon	21	10 45 e	10 33 e	10 23 e	10 10 e	9 51 e	7 19 e
Last Quarter	30	3 51 m	3 39 m	3 29 m	3 16 m	2 57 m	0 25 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W. Boston. H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W. N YORK. H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.
1	T	12 3 42	7 30	4 38	0 51	5 5	7 24	4 44	0 49	2 45	7 19	4 49	0 48
2	W	12 4 11	7 30	4 39	1 53	6 9	7 24	4 45	1 50	3 49	7 19	4 50	1 48
3	T	12 4 39	7 30	4 40	2 57	7 10	7 24	4 46	2 54	4 50	7 19	4 51	2 50
4	F	12 5 6	7 30	4 41	4 8	8 13	7 24	4 47	4 3	5 53	7 19	4 52	3 57
5	S	12 5 34	7 30	4 42	5 21	9 17	7 24	4 48	5 15	6 57	7 19	4 53	5 9
6	S	12 6 0	7 30	4 43	6 31	10 10	7 24	4 49	6 24	7 50	7 19	4 54	6 17
7	M	12 6 27	7 30	4 44	sets	11 0	7 24	4 50	sets	8 40	7 19	4 55	sets
8	T	12 6 53	7 30	4 45	5 31	11 46	7 24	4 51	5 37	9 26	7 19	4 56	5 43
9	W	12 7 18	7 30	4 46	6 50	morn	7 24	4 52	6 55	10 13	7 19	4 57	7 0
10	T	12 7 43	7 29	4 47	8 11	0 33	7 24	4 53	8 14	10 58	7 19	4 58	8 17
11	F	12 8 7	7 29	4 48	9 28	1 18	7 23	4 54	9 30	11 46	7 18	4 59	9 32
12	S	12 8 31	7 29	4 49	10 45	2 6	7 23	4 55	10 45	morn	7 18	5 0	10 45
13	S	12 8 54	7 28	4 50	11 56	2 51	7 23	4 56	11 55	0 31	7 18	5 1	11 54
14	M	12 9 16	7 28	4 51	morn	3 38	7 22	4 57	morn	1 18	7 17	5 2	morn
15	T	12 9 38	7 27	4 53	1 9	4 27	7 22	4 58	1 7	2 7	7 17	5 3	1 4
16	W	12 9 59	7 27	4 54	2 21	5 20	7 22	4 59	2 17	3 0	7 17	5 4	2 13
17	T	12 10 19	7 26	4 55	3 32	6 24	7 21	5 0	3 27	4 4	7 16	5 5	3 22
18	F	12 10 38	7 26	4 56	4 41	7 35	7 21	5 1	4 35	5 15	7 16	5 6	4 28
19	S	12 10 57	7 25	4 58	5 45	8 53	7 20	5 3	5 38	6 33	7 15	5 7	5 31
20	S	12 11 15	7 24	4 59	6 41	9 59	7 19	5 4	6 35	7 39	7 14	5 8	6 27
21	M	12 11 33	7 23	5 0	rises	10 53	7 18	5 5	rises	8 33	7 14	5 9	rises
22	T	12 11 49	7 22	5 1	5 30	11 40	7 18	5 6	5 35	9 20	7 13	5 10	5 40
23	W	12 12 5	7 22	5 3	6 34	ev. 22	7 17	5 8	6 37	10 2	7 12	5 12	6 42
24	T	12 12 20	7 21	5 4	7 34	0 58	7 16	5 9	7 37	10 38	7 12	5 13	7 40
25	F	12 12 34	7 20	5 5	8 33	1 31	7 15	5 10	8 37	11 11	7 11	5 14	8 38
26	S	12 12 47	7 20	5 6	9 36	2 2	7 15	5 11	9 36	11 42	7 10	5 15	9 38
27	S	12 13 0	7 19	5 7	10 30	2 33	7 14	5 12	10 29	ev. 13	7 10	5 16	10 28
28	M	12 13 12	7 18	5 9	11 36	3 5	7 13	5 13	11 34	0 45	7 9	5 17	11 32
29	T	12 13 23	7 17	5 10	morn	3 39	7 12	5 15	morn	1 19	7 8	5 19	morn
30	W	12 13 33	7 16	5 11	0 40	4 16	7 12	5 16	0 37	1 56	7 8	5 20	0 34
31	T	12 13 42	7 15	5 13	1 49	4 56	7 11	5 17	1 44	2 36	7 7	5 21	1 40

Change of Business.—Sykes went down to New-York last winter, and dropped in on his old crony Velvet, who had been several years in the great city, made a small fortune by selling dimity and cheap lawns, then married a wife richer (as well as older and plainer) than himself, and built a splendid mansion on Fifth Avenue, where he now lives in splendid elegance. Velvet would have his old friend go up and see his wife, his house and all their settings-off, and Sykes consented. Velvet showed him everything—last of all, his black coachman, butler, footman, cook, lady's maid, chamber maid, etc., etc., eating a very good dinner in their snug basement. Sykes saw it all through, didn't stare much, made his bow, came away and put for home, where the following colloquy with a neighbor is reported:

"Hallo, Sykes! been to New-York, eh? Seen Velvet? What's he doing?"

"Well, can't say exactly; when I saw him he 'peared to be *keeping a nigger boarding house up on the Fifth Avenue.*"

A Candid Lawyer.—"Do you think I'll get justice done me?" said a culprit to his counsel. "I don't think you will," replied the other, "for I see two men on the jury who are opposed to hanging."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
New Moon	6	5 52 m	5 40 m	5 30 m	5 17 m	4 59 m	2 27 m
First Quarter	12	9 28 e	9 16 e	9 6 e	8 52 e	8 34 e	6 2 e
Full Moon	20	4 56 e	4 44 e	4 34 e	4 21 e	4 3 e	1 31 e
Last Quarter	28	8 57 e	8 45 e	8 35 e	8 22 e	8 4 e	5 32 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
		Afternoon.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	F	12 13 51	7 14	5 14	2 57	5 54	7 10	5 18	2 51	3 34	7 6	5 22	2 46	
2	S	12 13 59	7 13	5 15	4 8	7 10	7 9	5 19	4 2	4 50	7 5	5 23	3 55	
3	S	12 14 6	7 11	5 16	5 16	8 32	7 7	5 20	5 9	6 12	7 4	5 24	5 1	
4	M	12 14 12	7 10	5 18	6 14	9 48	7 6	5 22	6 7	7 28	7 3	5 25	6 0	
5	T	12 14 17	7 9	5 19	sets	10 45	7 5	5 23	sets	8 25	7 2	5 26	sets	
6	W	12 14 22	7 8	5 20	5 44	11 36	7 4	5 24	5 48	9 16	7 1	5 27	5 52	
7	T	12 14 26	7 7	5 22	7 5	morn	7 3	5 25	7 8	10 3	7 0	5 28	7 10	
8	F	12 14 28	7 6	5 23	8 29	0 23	7 2	5 26	8 30	10 47	6 59	5 29	8 31	
9	S	12 14 31	7 5	5 25	9 40	1 7	7 1	5 28	9 40	11 29	6 58	5 31	9 39	
10	S	12 14 32	7 4	5 26	10 56	1 49	7 0	5 29	10 53	morn	6 57	5 32	10 51	
11	M	12 14 32	7 2	5 27	morn	2 31	6 59	5 30	morn	0 11	6 56	5 33	morn	
12	T	12 14 32	7 1	5 29	0 9	3 15	6 58	5 31	0 6	0 55	6 55	5 34	0 2	
13	W	12 14 31	7 0	5 30	1 23	3 55	6 57	5 32	1 18	1 35	6 54	5 35	1 13	
14	T	12 14 29	6 58	5 31	2 34	4 40	6 56	5 33	2 28	2 20	6 53	5 36	2 21	
15	F	12 14 27	6 57	5 33	3 40	5 37	6 54	5 34	3 34	3 17	6 52	5 38	3 26	
16	S	12 14 23	6 55	5 34	4 39	6 59	6 53	5 36	4 32	4 39	6 50	5 39	4 24	
17	S	12 14 19	6 54	5 35	5 28	8 29	6 51	5 37	5 21	6 9	6 49	5 40	5 14	
18	M	12 14 14	6 52	5 36	6 7	9 53	6 50	5 38	6 1	7 33	6 48	5 41	5 55	
19	T	12 14 9	6 51	5 38	6 41	10 49	6 49	5 40	6 36	8 29	6 47	5 42	6 31	
20	W	12 14 3	6 50	5 39	rises	11 29	6 48	5 41	rises	9 9	6 46	5 43	rises	
21	T	12 13 56	6 48	5 41	6 27	ev. 5	6 46	5 43	6 28	9 45	6 44	5 45	6 31	
22	F	12 13 48	6 47	5 42	7 27	0 40	6 45	5 44	7 28	10 20	6 43	5 46	7 28	
23	S	12 13 40	6 45	5 43	8 27	1 7	6 43	5 45	8 27	10 47	6 42	5 47	8 26	
24	S	12 13 32	6 44	5 45	9 28	1 36	6 42	5 47	9 27	11 16	6 40	5 48	9 25	
25	M	12 13 22	6 42	5 46	10 30	2 5	6 40	5 48	10 27	11 45	6 38	5 49	10 24	
26	T	12 13 12	6 40	5 47	11 35	2 33	6 38	5 49	11 31	ev. 13	6 37	5 50	11 27	
27	W	12 13 2	6 38	5 48	morn	3 2	6 37	5 50	morn	0 42	6 35	5 51	morn	
28	T	12 12 51	6 37	5 49	0 43	3 33	6 35	5 51	0 38	1 13	6 34	5 52	0 32	
29	F	12 12 40	6 37	5 50	1 51	4 12	6 35	5 52	1 45	1 52	6 34	5 51	1 39	

Breach of Promise.—A lady asks us whether an action for breach of promise of marriage can be sustained against the writer of the following verse:

"Angel! beneath whose folded wing
My soul would rest,
Be mine, for lo! I've bought the ring,
And all the rest
Of those house treasures and etceteras,
Which every one who tries his state to better has!"

We are not sufficiently learned in law to answer the question as to breach of promise of marriage; but it is certainly a most glaring case of "breach of promise of poetry."

"Good Heaven!" said an astonished greenhorn at the President's levee last winter, calling the attention of his more experienced friend to the amazingly low-bosomed dresses worn by the fashionable ladies present, "did you *ever* see the like of *that?*"

"I think not," was the calm and considerate reply—"at least not since I was *weaned.*"

"Madam, has your piano an æolian attachment?" asked Sam, the other night, of the wife of a man who appeared to live up to, if not beyond his income.

"Hush," whispered Seth in his ear, "it has a sheriff's attachment!" Sam dropped the subject.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
New Moon	6	3 55 e	3 43 e	3 33 e	3 20 e	3 2 e	0 30 e
First Quarter	13	9 52 m	9 40 m	9 30 m	9 17 m	8 59 m	6 27 m
Full Moon	22	11 21 m	11 9 m	10 59 m	10 45 m	10 27 m	7 55 m
Last Quarter	29	9 48 m	9 36 m	9 26 m	9 12 m	8 54 m	6 22 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W. BOSTON. H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W. N.YORK H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES H. M.
1	S	12 12 28	6 36	5 51	2 59	5 2	6 35	5 53	2 51	2 42	6 33	5 52	2 44
2	S	12 12 15	6 35	5 52	3 54	6 42	6 34	5 53	3 46	4 2	6 31	5 53	3 39
3	M	12 12 2	6 33	5 53	4 51	7 58	6 32	5 54	4 44	5 38	6 30	5 54	4 38
4	T	12 11 49	6 31	5 54	5 34	9 32	6 30	5 55	5 29	7 12	6 29	5 55	5 23
5	W	12 11 35	6 30	5 55	6 8	10 30	6 29	5 56	6 6	8 10	6 27	5 56	6 0
6	T	12 11 21	6 28	5 56	sets	11 20	6 27	5 57	sets	9 0	6 26	5 57	sets
7	F	12 11 6	6 26	5 57	7 15	morn	6 25	5 57	7 15	9 44	6 25	5 58	7 15
8	S	12 10 51	6 25	5 58	8 32	0 4	6 24	5 59	8 31	10 25	6 24	5 59	8 29
9	S	12 10 36	6 23	5 59	9 50	0 45	6 22	6 0	9 46	11 5	6 22	6 0	9 44
10	M	12 10 20	6 21	6 0	11 6	1 25	6 20	6 1	11 2	11 48	6 20	6 1	10 57
11	T	12 10 4	6 20	6 2	morn	2 8	6 19	6 2	morn	morn	6 18	6 2	morn
12	W	12 9 48	6 18	6 3	0 22	2 46	6 17	6 3	0 16	0 26	6 17	6 3	0 10
13	T	12 9 31	6 16	6 4	1 31	3 25	6 16	6 4	1 25	1 5	6 15	6 4	1 18
14	F	12 9 14	6 14	6 5	2 34	4 12	6 14	6 5	2 27	1 52	6 14	6 5	2 19
15	S	12 8 57	6 13	6 6	3 27	5 6	6 12	6 7	3 21	2 46	6 13	6 6	3 13
16	S	12 8 39	6 11	6 7	4 9	6 34	6 11	6 8	4 3	4 14	6 11	6 7	3 57
17	M	12 8 22	6 9	6 9	4 44	8 11	6 9	6 9	4 39	5 51	6 10	6 8	4 34
18	T	12 8 4	6 7	6 10	5 12	9 36	6 7	6 10	5 8	7 16	6 8	6 9	5 4
19	W	12 7 46	6 6	6 11	5 36	10 30	6 6	6 11	5 33	8 10	6 6	6 10	5 30
20	T	12 7 28	6 4	6 12	5 56	11 9	6 4	6 12	5 55	8 49	6 5	6 11	5 53
21	F	12 7 9	6 2	6 13	6 16	11 41	6 2	6 13	6 15	9 21	6 3	6 12	6 15
22	S	12 6 51	5 0	6 14	rises	ev. 10	6 1	6 14	rises	9 50	6 2	6 13	rises
23	S	12 6 33	5 59	6 15	8 23	0 38	5 59	6 15	8 20	10 18	6 1	6 14	8 18
24	M	12 6 14	5 57	6 17	9 26	1 5	5 58	6 16	9 23	10 45	6 0	6 15	9 19
25	T	12 5 55	5 55	6 18	10 34	1 32	5 56	6 17	10 29	11 12	5 59	6 16	10 23
26	W	12 5 37	5 53	6 19	11 40	2 1	5 54	6 18	11 34	11 41	5 57	6 17	11 28
27	T	12 5 18	5 52	6 20	morn	2 29	5 52	6 19	morn	ev. 9	5 56	6 18	morn
28	F	12 5 0	5 50	6 21	0 47	3 3	5 51	6 20	0 40	0 43	5 54	6 19	0 33
29	S	12 4 41	5 48	6 22	1 49	3 45	5 49	6 21	1 42	1 25	5 53	6 20	1 34
30	S	12 4 23	5 46	6 23	2 44	4 39	5 47	6 22	2 37	2 19	5 52	6 21	2 30
31	M	12 4 5	5 45	6 24	3 27	6 2	5 46	6 23	3 21	3 42	5 50	6 22	3 15

THE SAME FAULT.—Laura was disconsolate. Henry had long flirted, but never put the question. Laura's aunt, for consolation, brought her a love of a spaniel pup. "My dear," says the aunt, "the puppy can do everything but speak." "Why *will* you agonize me?" said Laura; "that's the only fault I found with the other."

☞ A judge's duty is to snub the counsel on both sides, and bother the jury by furnishing them with a third method of looking at the case. We got this from a wag who once went to law to get damages; and he got what he went after, enough to last him a lifetime.

☞ "I do not wish to say anything against the individual in question," said a polite and accomplished gentleman upon a certain occasion, "but I would merely remark, in the language of a poet, that, to him, 'Truth is strange—stranger than fiction.'"

☞ A very pretty lady was one day asked if she would wear a wig when her hair turned gray. "Oh!" said she, "I could not endure it at all; I'd *dye* first."

☞ Punch says, "The greatest organ in the world is the organ of speech in woman; an organ, too, without a stop."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
New Moon . . . (*4th)	5	1 9m	0 57m	0 47m	0 33m	0 15m	*9 43e
First Quarter . (†12th)	11	†0 8m	11 56e	11 46e	11 33e	11 15e	8 43e
Full Moon	20	4 30m	4 18m	4 8m	3 54m	3 36m	1 4m
Last Quarter	27	6 42e	6 31e	6 20e	6 7e	5 49e	3 17e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W BOSTON. H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.	High W N.YORK. H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON RISES. H. M.
1	T	12 3 47	5 43	6 26	4 14	7 42	5 45	6 24	4 9	5 22	5 46	6 23	3 55
2	W	12 3 29	5 42	6 28	4 34	9 11	5 44	6 26	4 31	6 51	5 45	6 24	4 28
3	T	12 3 11	5 40	6 29	4 52	10 9	5 42	6 27	4 50	7 19	5 43	6 25	4 49
4	F	12 2 53	5 38	6 30	sets	10 56	5 40	6 28	sets	8 38	5 41	6 26	sets
5	S	12 2 36	5 36	6 31	7 21	11 35	5 38	6 29	7 19	9 10	5 40	6 27	7 17
6	S	12 2 18	5 34	6 32	8 39	morn	5 36	6 30	8 36	9 57	5 38	6 28	8 32
7	M	12 2 1	5 32	6 33	9 58	0 17	5 34	6 31	9 53	10 39	5 36	6 29	9 48
8	T	12 1 44	5 31	6 34	11 13	0 59	5 33	6 32	10 6	11 18	5 35	6 30	11 0
9	W	12 1 28	5 29	6 35	morn	1 38	5 31	6 33	morn	11 58	5 33	6 31	morn
10	T	12 1 11	5 27	6 36	0 39	2 18	5 29	6 34	0 30	morn	5 31	6 32	0 24
11	F	12 0 55	5 26	6 37	1 21	3 1	5 28	6 35	1 14	0 41	5 30	6 33	1 6
12	S	12 0 39	5 24	6 38	2 18	3 47	5 26	6 36	2 12	1 27	5 28	6 34	1 55
13	S	12 0 24	5 23	6 40	2 46	4 47	5 25	6 37	2 40	2 27	5 27	6 35	2 35
14	M	12 0 9	5 21	6 41	3 18	6 11	5 24	6 38	3 14	3 51	5 26	6 36	3 8
15	T	morn	5 19	6 42	3 42	7 42	5 22	6 39	3 38	5 22	5 24	6 37	3 35
16	W	11 59 39	5 18	6 43	4 3	9 0	5 21	6 40	4 1	6 40	5 23	6 38	3 59
17	T	11 59 25	5 16	6 44	4 21	9 54	5 19	6 41	4 20	7 34	5 22	6 39	4 20
18	F	11 59 11	5 14	6 45	4 40	10 32	5 17	6 42	4 40	8 12	5 20	6 40	4 40
19	S	11 58 58	5 13	6 47	rises	11 6	5 16	6 44	rises	8 46	5 19	6 41	rises
20	S	11 58 45	5 11	6 48	7 19	11 33	5 14	6 45	7 15	9 13	5 17	6 42	7 12
21	M	11 58 32	5 10	6 49	8 25	ev. 3	5 13	6 46	8 20	9 43	5 16	6 43	8 15
22	T	11 58 20	5 8	6 50	9 31	0 32	5 11	6 47	9 26	10 12	5 14	6 44	9 20
23	W	11 58 9	5 6	6 51	10 40	1 3	5 10	6 48	10 34	10 42	5 13	6 45	10 27
24	T	11 57 57	5 5	6 52	11 43	1 33	5 9	6 49	11 36	11 13	5 12	6 46	11 28
25	F	11 57 47	5 3	6 53	morn	2 8	5 7	6 50	morn	11 48	5 10	6 46	morn
26	S	11 57 37	5 2	6 54	0 40	2 46	5 6	6 51	0 32	ev 26	5 9	6 47	0 25
27	S	11 57 27	5 1	6 55	1 24	3 32	5 5	6 52	1 18	1 12	5 8	6 48	1 12
28	M	11 57 18	4 59	6 56	2 3	4 32	5 3	6 53	1 58	2 12	5 6	6 49	1 53
29	T	11 57 9	4 58	6 58	2 34	5 55	5 2	6 54	2 31	3 35	5 5	6 50	2 27
30	W	11 57 1	4 56	6 59	3 0	8 15	5 0	6 55	5 58	5 5	5 3	6 51	2 56

HEALTHY FOOD.—Of all the articles of food, boiled rice is digested in the shortest time—an hour. As it contains eight tenths nutritious matter, it is a valuable substance for diet. Tripe and pig's feet are digested almost as rapidly. Apples, if sweet and ripe, are next in order. Venison is digested almost as soon as apples. Roasted potatoes are digested in half the time required by the same vegetable boiled, which occupy more than three hours and a half—more than beef or mutton. Bread occupies three hours and a quarter. Stewed oysters and boiled eggs are digested in three hours and a half—an hour more than is required by the same articles raw.

CAMPHOR AND INSANITY.—In Toronto, Canada, last summer, no less than eight persons were admitted into the Lunatic Asylum in a state of insanity, occasioned by consuming quantities of camphor to prevent cholera. In all cases where it was taken in any quantity it produced insanity. It is a fact well known, that a comparatively small quantity of camphor will set a dog mad, and that he will soon afterwards die.

☞ "Did you ever see me with more than I could carry?"

"No; but I have seen you when you had better gone twice for your load."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
New Moon	4	9 58 m	9 46 m	9 36 m	9 23 m	9 5 m	6 33 m
First Quarter	11	4 1 e	3 49 e	3 39 e	3 26 e	3 8 e	0 36 e
Full Moon	19	7 12 e	7 1 e	6 50 e	6 37 e	6 19 e	3 47 e
Last Quarter . (*26th)	27	0 50 m	0 38 m	0 28 m	0 14 m	*11 56 e	*9 24 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.					NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.					BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.				
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. BOSTON.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W. N. YORK.		SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.		
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.		
1	T	11 56 54	4 55	7 0	3 24	8 42		4 59	6 56	3 23	6 22		5 2	6 52	3 23		
2	F	11 56 47	4 53	7 1	3 49	9 38		4 57	6 57	3 50	7 18		5 1	6 53	3 51		
3	S	11 56 41	4 52	7 2	4 14	10 24		4 56	6 58	4 16	8 4		5 0	6 54	4 18		
4	S	11 56 35	4 50	7 3	sets	11 8		4 54	6 59	sets	8 48		4 58	6 55	sets		
5	M	11 56 30	4 49	7 4	8 48	11 53		4 53	7 0	8 42	9 33		4 57	6 56	8 36		
6	T	11 56 25	4 48	7 5	10 7	morn		4 52	7 1	9 54	10 15		4 56	6 57	9 47		
7	W	11 56 21	4 47	7 6	11 6	0 35		4 51	7 2	10 59	10 56		4 55	6 58	10 51		
8	T	11 56 17	4 46	7 7	12 0	1 16		4 50	7 3	11 53	11 38		4 54	6 59	11 46		
9	F	11 56 14	4 45	7 8	morn	1 58		4 49	7 4	morn	morn		4 53	7 0	morn		
10	S	11 56 12	4 44	7 9	0 43	2 43		4 48	7 5	0 37	0 23		4 52	7 1	0 31		
11	S	11 56 10	4 43	7 10	1 18	3 31		4 47	7 6	1 14	1 11		4 51	7 2	1 8		
12	M	11 56 9	4 42	7 11	1 44	4 27		4 46	7 7	1 41	2 7		4 50	7 3	1 37		
13	T	11 56 8	4 41	7 12	2 7	5 35		4 45	7 8	2 5	3 15		4 49	7 4	2 2		
14	W	11 56 8	4 40	7 13	2 27	7 54		4 44	7 9	2 26	4 34		4 48	7 5	2 24		
15	T	11 56 8	4 39	7 14	2 44	8 3		4 43	7 10	2 44	5 43		4 47	7 6	2 44		
16	F	11 56 9	4 38	7 15	3 3	9 0		4 42	7 11	3 4	6 40		4 46	7 7	3 5		
17	S	11 56 10	4 37	7 16	3 22	9 45		4 42	7 11	3 24	7 25		4 46	7 7	3 26		
18	S	11 56 12	4 36	7 17	3 44	10 21		4 41	7 12	3 47	8 1		4 45	7 8	3 51		
19	M	11 56 15	4 36	7 18	rises	10 58		4 40	7 13	rises	8 38		4 44	7 9	rises		
20	T	11 56 18	4 35	7 19	8 29	11 32		4 40	7 14	8 23	9 12		4 44	7 10	8 17		
21	W	11 56 22	4 34	7 20	9 37	ev. 6		4 39	7 15	9 30	9 40		4 43	7 10	9 22		
22	T	11 56 26	4 33	7 21	10 35	0 41		4 38	7 16	10 28	10 21		4 43	7 11	10 20		
23	F	11 56 30	4 32	7 22	11 25	1 16		4 37	7 17	11 19	10 56		4 42	7 12	11 12		
24	S	11 56 36	4 32	7 23	morn	1 57		4 37	7 18	11 59	11 37		4 42	7 13	11 53		
25	S	11 56 42	4 31	7 24	0 4	2 41		4 36	7 19	morn	ev. 21		4 41	7 14	morn		
26	M	11 56 48	4 30	7 25	0 37	3 32		4 35	7 19	0 33	1 12		4 40	7 15	0 29		
27	T	11 56 55	4 29	7 26	1 3	4 31		4 35	7 20	1 1	2 11		4 40	7 16	0 58		
28	W	11 57 2	4 29	7 27	1 29	5 42		4 34	7 21	1 28	3 22		4 39	7 16	1 26		
29	T	11 57 10	4 28	7 28	1 51	6 58		4 34	7 22	1 51	4 38		4 39	7 17	1 51		
30	F	11 57 18	4 27	7 28	2 15	8 2		4 33	7 23	2 11	5 42		4 38	7 18	2 18		
31	S	11 57 26	4 26	7 29	2 42	9 1		4 32	7 23	2 45	6 41		4 37	7 18	2 48		

LEGAL QUESTION.—The following pertinent question was addressed to a lawyer in a neighboring village:

"If 'distance lends enchantment to the view,' and the view refuses to return it, can distance obtain any legal redress?"

The lawyer refuses to answer until he receives a retainer.

☞ A dandy, while being measured for a pair of boots, observed, "Make them cover the whole calf." "Heavens!" exclaimed the astonished artist, surveying his customer from head to foot, "I have not leather enough!"

☞ An old lady, looking at the curiosities in Barnum's Museum, came to a couple of large sea-dogs; and, after gazing at them with wonder, inquired of a wag who stood near, if they barked? "No, madam," said the wag, "their 'bark is on the sea.'"

☞ A lady advertises in *The Tribune* that she wants a gentleman for breakfast and tea. The cannibal!

☞ A lady, describing an ill-tempered man, said: "He never smiles but he seems ashamed of it."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Saltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
New Moon	2	6 55 e	6 44 e	6 33 e	6 21 e	6 3 e	3 30 e
First Quarter	10	9 6 m	8 54 m	8 44 m	8 31 m	8 13 m	5 41 m
Full Moon	18	7 8 m	6 56 m	9 46 m	6 32 m	6 14 m	3 42 m
Last Quarter	25	5 33 m	5 22 m	5 11 m	4 58 m	4 40 m	2 8 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	S	11 57 35	4 26	7 30	3 10	9 54	4 32	7 24	3 15	7 34	4 37	7 19	3 20	
2	M	11 57 45	4 25	7 31	sets	10 47	4 31	7 25	sets	8 27	4 37	7 19	sets	
3	T	11 57 55	4 25	7 32	8 48	11 34	4 31	7 26	8 41	9 14	4 36	7 20	8 33	
4	W	11 58 5	4 24	7 32	9 48	morn	4 30	7 26	9 41	10 0	4 36	7 20	9 33	
5	T	11 58 15	4 24	7 33	10 38	0 20	4 30	7 27	10 32	10 44	4 36	7 21	10 26	
6	F	11 58 26	4 23	7 34	11 15	1 4	4 29	7 27	11 10	11 27	4 35	7 21	11 4	
7	S	11 58 37	4 23	7 35	11 46	1 47	4 29	7 28	11 41	morn	4 35	7 22	11 37	
8	S	11 58 49	4 23	7 35	morn	2 30	4 29	7 29	morn	0 10	4 35	7 23	morn	
9	M	11 59 0	4 22	7 36	0 10	3 17	4 28	7 29	0 7	0 57	4 34	7 24	0 4	
10	T	11 59 12	4 22	7 36	0 30	4 4	4 28	7 30	0 28	1 44	4 34	7 24	0 27	
11	W	11 59 24	4 22	7 37	0 50	4 53	4 28	7 30	0 50	2 33	4 34	7 24	0 49	
12	T	11 59 36	4 22	7 37	1 8	5 52	4 28	7 31	1 9	3 32	4 34	7 25	1 9	
13	F	11 59 49	4 22	7 38	1 26	6 55	4 28	7 31	1 28	4 35	4 34	7 25	1 30	
14	S	afternn	4 22	7 38	1 47	7 50	4 28	7 32	1 50	5 30	4 34	7 26	1 53	
15	S	12 0 14	4 22	7 38	2 9	8 46	4 28	7 32	2 14	6 26	4 34	7 26	2 18	
16	M	12 0 27	4 22	7 39	2 38	9 36	4 28	7 32	2 43	7 16	4 34	7 26	2 49	
17	T	12 0 39	4 22	7 39	rises	10 20	4 28	7 33	rises	8 0	4 34	7 27	rises	
18	W	12 0 52	4 22	7 39	8 27	11 3	4 28	7 33	8 20	8 43	4 34	7 27	8 12	
19	T	12 1 5	4 22	7 39	9 20	11 44	4 28	7 33	9 14	9 24	4 34	7 27	9 7	
20	F	12 1 18	4 22	7 39	10 3	ev.25	4 28	7 34	9 58	10 5	4 34	7 27	9 52	
21	S	12 1 31	4 22	7 39	10 40	1 7	4 29	7 34	10 35	10 47	4 35	7 28	10 30	
22	S	12 1 44	4 23	7 39	11 7	1 51	4 29	7 34	11 4	11 31	4 35	7 28	11 1	
23	M	12 1 57	4 23	7 40	11 22	2 37	4 29	7 34	11 21	ev.17	4 35	7 28	11 19	
24	T	12 2 9	4 23	7 40	11 56	3 27	4 29	7 34	11 56	1 7	4 35	7 28	11 55	
25	W	12 2 22	4 23	7 40	morn	4 21	4 29	7 35	morn	2 1	4 35	7 29	morn	
26	T	12 2 35	4 23	7 40	0 19	5 21	4 29	7 35	0 20	3 1	4 35	7 29	0 22	
27	F	12 2 47	4 24	7 40	0 44	6 25	4 30	7 35	0 46	4 5	4 36	7 29	0 49	
28	S	12 2 59	4 24	7 40	1 11	7 25	4 30	7 35	1 15	5 5	4 36	7 29	1 19	
29	S	12 3 11	4 24	7 40	1 45	8 31	4 30	7 35	1 51	6 11	4 36	7 29	1 56	
30	M	12 3 23	4 25	7 40	2 25	9 34	4 31	7 35	2 32	7 14	4 37	7 29	2 38	

AGES OF THE POETS OF AMERICA.—James K. Paulding, 75; John Pierpont, 69; Richard H. Dana, 67; Charles Sprague, 63; John Neal, 60; William C. Bryant, 60; James G. Percival, 59; Fitz Greene Halleck, 59; Samuel G. Goodrich, 58; George W. Doane, 55; George P. Morris, 53; Albert G. Greene, 52; George W. Bethune, 52; Ralph Waldo Emerson, 51; Rufus Dawes, 51; George D. Prentice, 50; Charles F. Hoffman, 48; N. P. Willis, 47; William G. Simms, 47; Henry W. Longfellow, 47; George Lunt, 47; John G. Whittier, 46; Wm. D. Gallagher, 46; Oliver Wendell Holmes, 45; Albert Pike, 45; Park Benjamin, 45; James Freeman Clarke, 44; Ralph Hoyt, 44; James Aldrich, 44; W. H. C. Hosmer, 44; Jones Very, 44; Alfred B. Street, 43; George W. Cutter, 43; William H. Burleigh, 42; Henry T. Tuckerman, 41; Henry B. Hirst, 41; Cornelius Mathews, 39; John G. Saxe, 38; Philip P. Cooke, 38; Epes Sargent, 38; Thomas W. Parsons, 37; George W. Dewey, 36; Arthur C. Coke, 86; James T. Fields, 86; James Russell Lowell, 35; Thomas Buchanan Read, 32; George H. Boker, 31; Bayard Taylor, 29; R. H. Stoddard, 28.

☞ A gentleman was invited to take a glass of lager beer the other day, which he declined, when his friend urged him to drink, assuring him that the beer was a good tonic and quite healthy. "Yes," said he, "it's Teutonic."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M	Cincinnati. H. M	S.Francisco. H. M.
New Moon	2	4 46 m	4 35 m	4 24 m	4 11 m	3 53 m	1 21 m
First Quarter . (*9th)	10	2 38 m	2 26 m	2 16 m	2 3 m	1 45 m	*11 13 e
Full Moon	17	4 47 e	4 35 e	4 25 e	4 12 e	3 54 e	1 22 e
Last Quarter	24	10 18 m	10 6 m	9 56 m	9 43 m	9 25 m	6 53 e
New Moon	31	4 24 e	4 13 e	4 2 e	3 49 e	3 31 e	0 59 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	High W. BOSTON. H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	High W. N. YORK. H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.
1	T	12 3 35	4 25	7 40	sets	10 32	4 31	7 34	sets	8 12	4 37	7 29	sets
2	W	12 3 46	4 26	7 40	8 28	11 25	4 32	7 34	8 21	9 5	4 37	7 29	8 14
3	T	12 3 58	4 27	7 40	9 11	morn	4 33	7 34	9 5	9 52	4 38	7 29	8 59
4	F	12 4 8	4 27	7 39	9 44	0 12	4 33	7 33	9 39	10 37	4 38	7 28	9 34
5	S	12 4 19	4 28	7 39	10 12	0 57	4 34	7 33	10 8	11 16	4 39	7 28	10 5
6	S	12 4 29	4 29	7 39	10 33	1 36	4 35	7 33	10 31	11 53	4 40	7 28	10 29
7	M	12 4 39	4 29	7 39	10 53	2 13	4 35	7 33	10 52	morn	4 40	7 28	10 51
8	T	12 4 48	4 30	7 38	11 12	2 51	4 36	7 32	11 12	0 31	4 41	7 27	11 13
9	W	12 4 57	4 31	7 38	11 30	3 29	4 37	7 32	11 31	1 9	4 42	7 27	11 33
10	T	12 5 5	4 32	7 38	11 49	4 10	4 37	7 32	11 52	1 50	4 42	7 27	11 54
11	F	12 5 13	4 33	7 37	morn	4 52	4 38	7 31	morn	2 32	4 43	7 26	morn
12	S	12 5 21	4 33	7 37	0 11	5 42	4 39	7 31	0 14	3 22	4 44	7 26	0 18
13	S	12 5 28	4 34	7 36	0 37	6 41	4 40	7 30	0 42	4 21	4 45	7 25	0 47
14	M	12 5 35	4 35	7 36	1 10	7 43	4 41	7 30	1 16	5 23	4 45	7 25	1 22
15	T	12 5 41	4 36	7 35	1 51	8 50	4 42	7 29	1 58	6 30	4 46	7 24	2 5
16	W	12 5 46	4 37	7 34	2 46	9 29	4 43	7 29	2 53	7 9	4 47	7 24	3 1
17	T	12 5 51	4 37	7 34	rises	10 41	4 44	7 28	rises	8 21	4 48	7 23	rises
18	F	12 5 56	4 38	7 33	8 38	11 31	4 45	7 28	8 33	9 11	4 49	7 23	8 28
19	S	12 6 0	4 39	7 32	9 9	ev. 16	4 46	7 27	9 5	9 56	4 50	7 22	9 2
20	S	12 6 3	4 40	7 32	9 35	0 59	4 46	7 26	9 33	10 39	4 50	7 21	9 31
21	M	12 6 6	4 41	7 31	9 59	1 42	4 47	7 26	9 59	11 22	4 51	7 21	9 58
22	T	12 6 8	4 42	7 30	10 23	2 26	4 48	7 25	10 24	ev. 6	4 52	7 20	10 24
23	W	12 6 10	4 43	7 29	10 46	3 12	4 49	7 24	10 48	0 52	4 53	7 19	10 50
24	T	12 6 11	4 44	7 28	11 13	3 58	4 50	7 23	11 17	1 38	4 53	7 18	11 21
25	F	12 6 12	4 45	7 27	11 45	4 48	4 51	7 22	11 50	2 28	4 54	7 17	11 56
26	S	12 6 12	4 46	7 26	morn	5 44	4 52	7 21	morn	3 24	4 55	7 16	morn
27	S	12 6 11	4 47	7 25	0 23	6 54	4 52	7 20	0 27	4 34	4 56	7 16	0 35
28	M	12 6 10	4 48	7 24	1 10	8 10	4 53	7 19	1 17	5 50	4 56	7 15	1 24
29	T	12 6 9	4 49	7 23	2 5	9 28	4 54	7 18	2 12	7 8	4 57	7 14	2 20
30	W	12 6 6	4 50	7 22	3 7	10 30	4 54	7 18	3 14	8 10	4 58	7 14	3 21
31	T	12 6 4	4 51	7 21	sets	11 22	4 55	7 17	sets	9 2	4 59	7 13	sets

WOULDN'T CONTEND.—A cross-grained, surly man, too crooked by nature to keep still, went over to his neighbor, Mr. F., a remarkably cool, calm, non-resistant man, and addressed him thus:

"That piece of fence over there is mine, and you shan't have it."

"Why," said Mr. F., "you must be mistaken, I think."

"No, it is mine, and I shall keep it."

"Well," continued Mr. F., "suppose we leave it to any lawyer you shall choose?"

"I won't leave it to any lawyer," said the other.

"Well," continued Mr. F., "shall we leave it to any four men in the village you shall select?"

"No, I shall have the fence."

Not at all discomposed, Mr. F. said, "Well, neighbor, then I shall leave it to yourself to say to whom it does belong, whether to you or me."

Struck dumb by the appeal, the wrathy man turned away, saying:

"I won't have anything to do with a man that *won't contend for his own rights.*'

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M	S. Francisco. H. M.
First Quarter	8	7 38 e	7 26 e	7 16 e	7 3 e	6 45 e	4 13 e
Full Moon . . (*15th)	16	1 11 m	0 59 m	0 49 m	0 36 m	0 18 m	*9 46 e
Last Quarter	22	4 24 e	4 12 e	4 2 e	3 48 e	3 30 e	0 58 e
New Moon	30	6 30 m	6 18 m	6 8 m	5 55 m	5 37 m	3 5 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark. Afternoon. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	High W BOS ON. H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	High W. N.YORK. H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES H. M.	SUN SETS H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.
1	F	12 6 0	4 52	7 20	8 13	morn	4 56	7 16	8 9	9 46	5 0	7 12	8 5
2	S	12 5 56	4 53	7 19	8 36	0 6	4 57	7 15	8 34	10 23	5 1	7 11	8 31
3	S	12 5 51	4 54	7 18	8 57	0 43	4 58	7 14	8 55	10 57	5 1	7 10	8 54
4	M	12 5 46	4 55	7 16	9 16	1 17	4 59	7 12	9 16	11 29	5 2	7 9	9 16
5	T	12 5 40	4 56	7 15	9 34	1 49	5 0	7 11	9 35	11 59	5 3	7 8	9 35
6	W	12 5 34	4 57	7 14	9 52	2 19	5 1	7 10	9 55	morn	5 4	7 7	9 57
7	T	12 5 26	4 58	7 13	10 13	2 52	5 2	7 9	10 16	0 32	5 5	7 6	10 20
8	F	12 5 19	4 59	7 11	10 35	3 25	5 3	7 7	10 40	1 5	5 6	7 4	10 45
9	S	12 5 10	5 0	7 10	11 6	3 59	5 4	7 6	11 11	1 39	5 7	7 3	11 17
10	S	12 5 2	5 1	7 9	11 43	4 40	5 5	7 5	11 49	2 20	5 8	7 2	11 56
11	M	12 4 52	5 2	7 8	morn	5 31	5 6	7 4	morn	3 11	5 9	7 0	morn
12	T	12 4 42	5 3	7 7	0 30	6 46	5 7	7 3	0 37	4 26	5 10	6 59	0 45
13	W	12 4 31	5 4	7 5	1 29	8 8	5 8	7 1	1 37	5 48	5 11	6 58	1 44
14	T	12 4 20	5 5	7 4	2 41	9 28	5 9	7 0	2 47	7 8	5 12	6 57	2 54
15	F	12 4 8	5 6	7 2	rises	10 27	5 10	6 58	rises	8 7	5 13	6 55	rises
16	S	12 3 56	5 7	7 0	7 38	11 17	5 11	6 56	7 35	8 57	5 14	6 54	7 32
17	S	12 3 43	5 8	6 59	8 1	12 0	5 12	6 53	8 0	9 40	5 15	6 53	7 59
18	M	12 3 30	5 9	6 57	8 26	ev. 43	5 13	6 52	8 26	10 23	5 16	6 51	8 26
19	T	12 3 17	5 10	6 55	8 49	1 23	5 14	6 51	8 51	11 3	5 17	6 49	8 53
20	W	12 3 2	5 11	6 54	9 17	2 5	5 15	6 49	9 20	11 45	5 18	6 48	9 23
21	T	12 2 48	5 12	6 52	9 46	2 47	5 16	6 47	9 50	ev. 27	5 19	6 46	9 55
22	F	12 2 33	5 14	6 51	10 23	3 30	5 17	6 46	10 29	1 10	5 20	6 45	10 35
23	S	12 2 17	5 15	6 50	11 6	4 15	5 18	6 45	11 13	1 55	5 21	6 44	11 20
24	S	12 2 1	5 16	6 48	11 59	5 10	5 19	6 44	morn	2 50	5 21	6 42	morn
25	M	12 1 45	5 17	6 47	morn	6 27	5 20	6 42	0 6	4 7	5 22	6 41	0 14
26	T	12 1 28	5 18	6 45	0 58	7 58	5 21	6 41	1 5	5 38	5 23	6 40	1 12
27	W	12 1 11	5 19	6 44	2 3	9 26	5 22	6 39	2 9	7 6	5 24	6 38	2 15
28	T	12 0 54	5 20	6 42	3 10	10 4	5 23	6 38	3 15	8 4	5 25	6 37	3 21
29	F	12 0 36	5 21	6 40	4 15	11 11	5 24	6 37	4 18	8 51	5 26	6 36	4 22
30	S	12 0 18	5 22	6 39	sets	11 49	5 25	6 36	sets	9 29	5 27	6 34	sets
31	S	12 0 0	5 23	6 37	7 22	morn	5 26	6 35	7 21	10 2	5 28	6 33	7 20

☞ We extract from an English paper the following racy advertisement, from a young lady, who comes to the point without that invariable addendum to a feminine epistle—the "P. S."

"Wanted by a young lady aged nineteen, of pleasing countenance, good figure and agreeable manners, general information and varied accomplishments, who has studied everything, from the creation to crochet, a situation in the family of a gentleman. She will take the head of the table, manage his household, scold his servants, nurse his babies (when they arrive), check his tradesmen's bills, accompany him to the theatre, cut the leaves of his new book, sew on his buttons, warm his slippers, and generally make his miserable life happy. Apply in the first place by letter to Louisa Caroline, Linden Grove, and afterwards to papa, upon the premises. Wedding ring No. 4, small. No Irish need apply."

☞ The substance of a verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who died in a state of inebriation, was, "Death by hanging—round a rum shop."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
First Quarter	7	11 13 m	11 1 m	10 51 m	10 37 m	10 19 m	7 47 m
Full Moon	14	9 24 m	9 13 m	9 2 m	8 49 m	8 31 m	5 59 m
Last Quarter . (*20th)	21	1 4 m	0 53 m	0 42 m	0 29 m	0 11 m	*9 39 e.
New Moon	28	11 4 e	10 52 e	10 42 e	10 29 e	10 11 e	7 39 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.			
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON RISES.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N.YORK	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	
1	M	11 59 41	5 24	6 35	7 40	0 22	5 27	6 33	7 40	10 32	5 29	6 31	7 40	
2	T	11 59 22	5 26	6 33	7 56	0 52	5 28	6 31	7 58	10 59	5 30	6 29	8 0	
3	W	11 59 3	5 27	6 32	8 19	1 19	5 29	6 30	8 22	11 28	5 31	6 28	8 25	
4	T	11 58 43	5 28	6 30	8 39	1 48	5 30	6 28	8 43	11 55	5 32	6 26	8 47	
5	F	11 58 23	5 29	6 28	9 5	2 15	5 31	6 26	9 10	morn	5 33	6 24	9 15	
6	S	11 58 3	5 30	6 26	9 37	2 45	5 32	6 24	9 43	0 25	5 34	6 23	9 50	
7	S	11 57 43	5 31	6 25	10 19	3 16	5 33	6 23	10 26	0 56	5 35	6 21	10 33	
8	M	11 57 23	5 32	6 23	11 12	3 54	5 34	6 21	11 19	1 34	5 35	6 20	11 27	
9	T	11 57 2	5 33	6 21	morn	4 44	5 35	6 19	morn	2 24	5 36	6 18	morn	
10	W	11 56 41	5 35	6 19	0 17	6 5	5 36	6 17	0 24	3 45	5 37	6 16	0 31	
11	T	11 56 20	5 36	6 17	1 31	7 39	5 37	6 16	1 36	5 19	5 38	6 15	1 42	
12	F	11 55 59	5 37	6 15	2 49	9 8	5 38	6 14	2 54	6 48	5 39	6 13	2 58	
13	S	11 55 38	5 38	6 14	rises	10 7	5 39	6 13	rises	7 47	5 40	6 12	rises	
14	S	11 55 17	5 39	6 12	6 26	10 57	5 40	6 11	6 26	8 37	5 41	6 10	6 26	
15	M	11 54 56	5 40	6 10	6 50	11 38	5 41	6 9	6 51	9 18	5 41	6 9	6 52	
16	T	11 54 35	5 41	6 8	7 17	ev 18	5 42	6 7	7 19	9 58	5 42	6 7	7 22	
17	W	11 54 13	5 42	6 6	7 45	0 58	5 43	6 5	7 49	10 38	5 43	6 5	7 54	
18	T	11 53 52	5 43	6 5	8 20	1 39	5 44	6 4	8 25	11 19	5 44	6 4	8 31	
19	F	11 53 31	5 44	6 3	9 3	2 17	5 44	6 2	9 9	11 57	5 44	6 2	9 16	
20	S	11 53 10	5 45	6 1	9 53	3 0	5 45	6 0	10 0	ev.40	5 45	6 0	10 8	
21	S	11 52 49	5 46	6 0	10 52	3 45	5 46	5 59	10 59	1 25	5 46	5 59	11 7	
22	M	11 52 28	5 47	5 58	11 56	4 45	5 47	5 57	morn	2 25	5 47	5 57	morn	
23	T	11 52 7	5 48	5 56	morn	6 12	5 48	5 56	0 2	3 52	5 48	5 56	0 9	
24	W	11 51 47	5 50	5 55	0 58	7 50	5 49	5 54	1 3	5 30	5 49	5 54	1 9	
25	T	11 51 26	5 51	5 53	2 7	9 16	5 50	5 53	2 11	6 56	5 50	5 53	2 15	
26	F	11 51 6	5 52	5 51	3 11	10 10	5 51	5 51	3 14	7 50	5 51	5 51	3 17	
27	S	11 50 46	5 53	5 49	4 12	10 48	5 52	5 49	4 14	8 28	5 52	5 49	4 16	
28	S	11 50 27	5 54	5 47	sets	11 21	5 53	5 48	sets	9 1	5 53	5 48	sets	
29	M	11 50 7	5 55	5 46	6 5	11 52	5 54	5 46	6 6	9 32	5 54	5 46	6 7	
30	T	11 49 48	5 56	5 44	6 20	morn	5 55	5 45	6 22	9 58	5 55	5 45	6 25	

☞ A lawyer, the other day, went into one of our barber shops to procure a wig. In taking the dimensions of his head, the boy exclaimed: "Why, how long your head is, Sir!" "Yes," replied our worthy friend, "we *lawyers* must have long heads." The boy proceeded with his vocation, but at length exclaimed: "Lord, Sir! your head is as *thick* as it is long!"

☞ Smith and Brown running opposite ways round a corner struck each other. "Oh, dear!" said Smith, "how you made my head ring." "That's a sign it's hollow," said B. "Didn't yours ring?" said Smith. "No." "That's a sign it's cracked."

☞ "I like to see the dear little creatures amuse themselves," said Mrs. Brown, when her eldest boy took a visitor's new bonnet and affixed it to the tail of his kite. "Never fear," said the good old lady to her visitor, when she saw her bonnet in the air, "as soon as the kite comes down he will give it back to you."

☞ Mrs. Partington says she was much elucidated last Sunday on hearing a fine concourse on the parody of the prodigious son.

☞ Fanny Fern objects to men shedding tears; she says it is an infringement on woman's most valuable "water privilege."

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S.Francisco. H. M.
First Quarter (*6th)	7	0 54 m	0 42 m	0 32 m	0 18 m	*12 0 e	9 28 e
Full Moon	13	6 15 e	6 3 e	5 53 e	5 40 e	5 22 e	2 50 e
Last Quarter	20	1 23 e	1 11 e	1 1 e	0 47 e	0 29 e	9 57 m
New Moon	28	5 11 e	4 59 e	4 49 e	4 35 e	4 17 e	1 45 e

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
		H. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	11 49 29	5 57	5 42	6 43	0 18	5 56	5 43	6 46	10 26	5 56	5 43	6 50
2	T	11 48 10	5 58	5 40	7 7	0 46	5 57	5 41	7 12	10 54	5 57	5 41	7 17
3	F	11 48 52	5 59	5 39	7 37	1 14	5 58	5 40	7 43	11 21	5 58	5 40	7 49
4	S	11 48 34	6 1	5 37	8 15	1 41	6 0	5 38	8 22	11 51	5 59	5 38	8 29
5	S	11 48 16	6 2	5 36	9 3	2 11	6 1	5 37	9 10	morn	6 0	5 37	9 18
6	M	11 47 59	6 3	5 34	10 1	2 45	6 2	5 35	10 8	0 25	6 1	5 35	10 15
7	T	11 47 42	6 4	5 32	11 9	3 26	6 3	5 33	11 15	1 6	6 2	5 34	11 22
8	W	11 47 25	6 5	5 31	morn	4 19	6 4	5 32	morn	1 59	6 3	5 32	morn
9	T	11 47 9	6 6	5 29	0 24	5 38	6 5	5 30	0 29	3 18	6 4	5 31	0 34
10	F	11 46 53	6 8	5 27	1 40	7 19	6 6	5 28	1 44	4 59	6 5	5 29	1 48
11	S	11 46 38	6 9	5 26	3 0	8 46	6 7	5 27	3 2	6 26	6 6	5 28	3 4
12	S	11 46 24	6 10	5 24	4 17	9 42	6 8	5 25	4 17	7 22	6 7	5 26	4 18
13	M	11 46 9	6 11	5 22	rises	10 27	6 9	5 24	rises	8 7	6 8	5 25	rises
14	T	11 45 56	6 12	5 21	5 41	11 7	6 10	5 22	5 45	8 47	6 9	5 23	5 48
15	W	11 45 43	6 13	5 19	6 15	11 49	6 11	5 21	6 20	9 29	6 10	5 22	6 25
16	T	11 45 30	6 14	5 17	6 55	ev.31	6 12	5 19	7 1	10 11	6 11	5 20	7 7
17	F	11 45 18	6 15	5 15	7 45	1 12	6 13	5 17	7 52	10 52	6 12	5 19	7 59
18	S	11 45 7	6 17	5 14	8 42	1 55	6 14	5 16	8 49	11 35	6 13	5 18	8 57
19	S	11 44 56	6 18	5 12	9 45	2 40	6 15	5 14	9 52	ev.20	6 14	5 16	9 59
20	M	11 44 46	6 19	5 11	10 53	3 27	6 16	5 13	10 58	1 7	6 15	5 15	11 4
21	T	11 44 37	6 20	5 9	11 59	4 28	6 17	5 12	morn	2 8	6 16	5 14	morn
22	W	11 44 28	6 21	5 8	morn	5 54	6 18	5 11	0 4	3 34	6 17	5 13	0 8
23	T	11 44 20	6 22	5 6	1 2	7 26	6 19	5 9	1 6	5 6	6 18	5 11	1 9
24	F	11 44 13	6 23	5 5	2 6	8 42	6 20	5 8	2 8	6 22	6 19	5 10	2 10
25	S	11 44 7	6 25	5 3	3 5	9 35	6 21	5 6	3 6	7 15	6 20	5 9	3 7
26	S	11 44 1	6 26	5 2	4 5	10 15	6 22	5 5	4 5	7 55	6 21	5 8	4 5
27	M	11 43 56	6 27	5 0	5 5	10 48	6 23	5 3	5 4	8 28	6 22	5 6	5 2
28	T	11 43 52	6 28	4 59	sets	11 17	6 24	5 2	sets	8 57	6 23	5 5	sets
29	W	11 43 48	6 29	4 57	5 11	11 47	6 25	5 0	5 16	9 27	6 24	5 3	5 20
30	T	11 43 45	6 30	4 55	5 39	morn	6 26	4 59	5 44	9 56	6 25	5 2	5 50
31	F	11 43 43	6 32	4 54	6 16	0 16	6 28	4 58	6 26	10 25	6 26	5 1	6 29

☞ The finest idea of a thunder storm extant was when Wiggins came home tight. Now, Wiggins is a teacher, and had drunk too much lemonade, or something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters, and just then he tumbled over the cradle and fell whop on the floor. After a while he rose and said:

"Wife, are you hurt?" "No." "Girls, are you hurt?" "No."

"Terrible clap, wasn't it?"

☞ Barnum wants to get the following curiosities for his museum, to humbug the New-Yorkers, after the "Book of Beauty" excitement shall have died away: "A leg of the 'stool of repentance.' Some marrow from the 'bone of contention.' A plant grown from the 'seeds of discord.' A plank from the 'bridge of sighs, or the Buffalo Platform.' Some cream from the 'milky way;' and a few bristles from the 'man who made a hog of himself.'"

☞ Potash (the ley of ashes boiled down into a salt), mixed with grease, forms soft soap. Soda, mixed with grease, forms hard soap. For the want of soda, soap manufacturers use common salt, which is the muriate of soda, composed of soda and chlorine in about equal parts.

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
First Quarter	5	0 39 e	0 27 e	0 17 e	0 3 e	11 45 m	9 13 m
Full Moon	12	4 11 m	3 59 m	3 49 m	3 36 m	3 18 m	0 46 m
Last Quarter	19	5 50 m	5 38 m	5 28 m	5 15 m	4 57 m	2 25 m
New Moon	27	11 17 m	11 5 m	10 55 m	10 42 m	10 24 m	7 52 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE.				NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS.				BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO.		
		Morning.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W BOSTON.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.	High W N.YORK.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON SETS.
		D. M. S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	11 43 42	6 33	4 54	7 0	0 45	6 30	4 57	7 7	10 56	6 27	5 1	7 15
2	S	11 43 42	6 34	4 53	7 54	1 16	6 31	4 56	8 1	11 29	6 28	5 0	8 9
3	M	11 43 42	6 36	4 51	8 58	1 49	6 32	4 54	9 4	morn	6 29	4 59	9 11
4	T	11 43 44	6 37	4 50	10 9	2 26	6 34	4 53	10 14	0 6	6 30	4 58	10 20
5	W	11 43 46	6 38	4 49	11 22	3 8	6 35	4 52	11 26	0 48	6 31	4 57	11 31
6	T	11 43 49	6 39	4 48	morn	4 5	6 36	4 51	morn	1 45	6 32	4 56	morn
7	F	11 43 52	6 41	4 47	0 37	5 22	6 37	4 50	0 40	3 2	6 33	4 55	0 43
8	S	11 43 57	6 42	4 45	1 43	6 51	6 38	4 49	1 45	4 31	6 35	4 54	1 46
9	S	11 44 2	6 43	4 44	3 8	8 9	6 40	4 48	3 8	5 49	6 36	4 53	3 8
10	M	11 44 8	6 44	4 43	4 25	9 7	6 41	4 47	4 23	6 47	6 37	4 52	4 21
11	T	11 44 15	6 46	4 42	rises	9 56	6 42	4 46	rises	7 36	6 39	4 51	rises
12	W	11 44 23	6 47	4 41	4 45	10 39	6 43	4 45	4 50	8 19	6 40	4 50	4 56
13	T	11 44 32	6 48	4 40	5 30	11 24	6 44	4 44	5 37	9 4	6 41	4 49	5 44
14	F	11 44 41	6 49	4 39	6 26	ev. 9	6 46	4 43	6 33	9 49	6 42	4 48	6 41
15	S	11 44 52	6 51	4 39	7 29	0 54	6 47	4 43	7 36	10 34	6 43	4 47	7 43
16	S	11 45 3	6 52	4 38	8 37	1 38	6 48	4 42	8 43	11 18	6 44	4 46	8 49
17	M	11 45 15	6 53	4 37	9 45	2 26	6 49	4 41	9 50	ev. 6	6 45	4 46	9 55
18	T	11 45 28	6 54	4 36	10 52	3 15	6 50	4 40	10 55	0 55	6 46	4 45	10 59
19	W	11 45 32	6 56	4 35	11 56	4 11	6 51	4 39	11 58	1 51	6 47	4 44	morn
20	T	11 45 57	6 57	4 34	morn	5 17	6 53	4 39	morn	2 57	6 48	4 44	0 1
21	F	11 46 12	6 58	4 34	0 57	6 34	6 54	4 38	0 59	4 14	6 49	4 43	1 0
22	S	11 46 28	6 59	4 33	1 57	7 41	6 55	4 38	1 57	5 21	6 50	4 42	1 57
23	S	11 46 46	7 0	4 32	2 56	8 41	6 56	4 37	2 55	6 21	6 51	4 42	2 54
24	M	11 47 3	7 2	4 32	3 58	9 30	6 57	4 36	3 55	7 10	6 52	4 41	3 53
25	T	11 47 22	7 3	4 31	5 2	10 7	6 58	4 36	4 58	7 47	6 53	4 41	4 55
26	W	11 47 42	7 4	4 31	6 6	10 46	6 59	4 35	6 1	8 26	6 54	4 41	5 57
27	T	11 48 2	7 5	4 30	sets	11 18	7 0	4 35	sets	8 58	6 55	4 41	sets
28	F	11 48 22	7 6	4 30	4 56	11 52	7 2	4 35	5 3	9 32	6 56	4 40	5 11
29	S	11 48 44	7 7	4 30	5 49	morn	7 3	4 34	5 56	10 6	6 57	4 40	6 4
30	S	11 49 6	7 8	4 29	6 51	0 26	7 4	4 34	6 58	10 42	6 58	4 40	7 5

A New Wait.—General E., a wealthy and well known citizen of New-York, who is a bit of a wag withal, was examining some records in the County Clerk's Office the other day, when a lawyer's clerk entered the room, and, mistaking the General for an employé of the establishment, asked him to make a search of title to certain real estate, to which Gen. E. paid no attention whatever. After waiting a moment, he repeated his request rather sharply, and asked whether it would be attended to at once? The monosyllable "No" was the only reply he obtained. The young gentleman became slightly excited, insisted that it was E.'s duty to attend at once to his request, that he could not and would not be trifled with, and for the third and last time, with the air of one whose rights had been outraged and dignity wounded, insisted on knowing whether he (E.) would then and there make the desired search. Without raising his eyes from the manuscript volume, the leaves of which he was leisurely turning over, the General very coolly assured the young gent that he should do nothing of the kind. "Then," said the latter, flourishing a paper in a manner intended to be menacingly impressive, "I will go to Judge —— and sue out a writ of *mandamus*, and then I'll see, I'll *see*, sir, whether you will attend to your duty or not." The General then, for the first time, looked up at the youthful and indignant sprig of the law,

MOON'S PHASES.	D.	Boston. H. M.	N. York. H. M.	Baltimore. H. M.	Pittsburgh. H. M.	Cincinnati. H. M.	S. Francisco. H. M.
First Quarter	4	10 42 e	10 31 e	10 20 e	10 7 e	9 49 e	7 17 e
Full Moon	11	3 29 e	3 18 e	3 7 e	2 54 e	2 36 e	0 4 e
Last Quarter . (*18th)	19	2 0 m	1 48 m	1 38 m	1 24 m	1 6 m	*10 34 e
New Moon	27	4 1 m	3 49 m	3 39 m	3 26 m	3 8 m	0 36 m

DAY OF MONTH.	DAY OF WEEK.	Shadow at noon-mark. Morning. H. M. S.	BOSTON, ROCHESTER, DETROIT, MILWAUKIE. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	High W BOSTON H. M.	NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, INDIANAPOLIS. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.	High W. N YORK. H. M.	BALTIMORE, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, S. FRANCISCO. SUN RISES. H. M.	SUN SETS. H. M.	MOON SETS. H. M.
1	M	11 49 29	7 10	4 28	8 0	1 2	7 5	4 34	8 6	11 19	7 0	4 39	8 12
2	T	11 49 52	7 11	4 28	9 12	1 39	7 6	4 34	9 17	12 0	7 1	4 39	9 21
3	W	11 50 16	7 12	4 28	10 26	2 20	7 7	4 34	10 29	morn	7 2	4 39	10 33
4	T	11 50 41	7 13	4 28	11 39	3 7	7 8	4 33	11 41	0. 47	7 3	4 39	11 42
5	F	11 51 6	7 14	4 28	morn	4 0	7 9	4 33	morn	1 40	7 4	4 38	morn
6	S	11 51 32	7 15	4 28	0 52	5 1	7 10	4 33	0 52	2 41	7 5	4 38	0 52
7	S	11 51 58	7 16	4 28	2 5	6 13	7 11	4 33	2 4	3 53	7 6	4 38	2 3
8	M	11 52 24	7 17	4 28	3 20	7 22	7 12	4 33	3 18	5 2	7 7	4 38	3 15
9	T	11 52 51	7 18	4 28	4 38	8 26	7 13	4 33	4 34	6 6	7 8	4 38	4 29
10	W	11 53 19	7 19	4 28	5 57	9 23	7 14	4 33	5 52	7 3	7 9	4 38	5 46
11	T	11 53 47	7 20	4 28	rises	10 16	7 15	4 33	rises	7 56	7 10	4 38	rises
12	F	11 54 15	7 21	4 28	5 9	11 7	7 16	4 33	5 16	8 47	7 11	4 38	5 24
13	S	11 54 43	7 22	4 28	6 15	11 58	7 16	4 33	6 22	9 38	7 11	4 38	6 28
14	S	11 55 12	7 23	4 28	7 26	ev. 46	7 17	4 33	7 31	10 26	7 12	4 38	7 37
15	M	11 55 41	7 24	4 29	8 36	1 32	7 18	4 34	8 40	11 12	7 13	4 39	8 45
16	T	11 56 10	7 25	4 29	9 42	2 15	7 18	4 34	9 45	11 55	7 13	4 39	9 48
17	W	11 56 40	7 26	4 29	10 46	3 1	7 19	4 34	10 47	ev. 41	7 14	4 40	10 49
18	T	11 57 9	7 26	4 29	11 46	3 46	7 19	4 34	11 46	1 26	7 14	4 40	11 46
19	F	11 57 39	7 26	4 30	morn	4 31	7 20	4 35	morn	2 11	7 15	4 41	morn
20	S	11 58 9	7 27	4 30	0 45	5 23	7 20	4 35	0 45	3 3	7 15	4 41	0 44
21	S	11 58 39	7 27	4 31	1 47	6 27	7 21	4 36	1 45	4 7	7 15	4 42	1 43
22	M	11 59 9	7 28	4 31	2 49	7 26	7 21	4 36	2 46	5 6	7 16	4 42	2 43
23	T	11 59 39	7 28	4 32	3 53	8 27	7 22	4 37	3 49	6 7	7 16	4 43	3 44
24	W	aftern'n	7 28	4 32	4 59	9 26	7 22	4 37	4 54	7 6	7 16	4 43	4 48
25	T	12 0 40	7 29	4 33	6 6	10 11	7 22	4 38	6 0	7 51	7 17	4 44	5 53
26	F	12 1 9	7 29	4 33	7 10	10 54	7 23	4 38	7 3	8 34	7 17	4 44	6 55
27	S	12 1 39	7 29	4 34	sets	11 33	7 23	4 39	sets	9 13	7 17	4 45	sets
28	S	12 2 9	7 29	4 34	5 49	morn	7 23	4 39	5 55	9 55	7 18	4 45	6 1
29	M	12 2 38	7 30	4 35	7 3	0 15	7 23	4 40	7 8	10 35	7 18	4 46	7 13
30	T	12 3 7	7 30	4 36	8 17	0 55	7 24	4 41	8 20	11 15	7 18	4 47	8 24
31	W	12 3 36	7 30	4 37	9 30	1 35	7 24	4 42	9 33	11 56	7 19	4 48	9 35

and with a quiet twinkle in his gray eyes, remarked, "You are quite at liberty to take out a writ of *God-dam-us* if you have the slightest preference for it –it's all the same to me."

"I say, Bill, Jim's caged for stealing a horse." "Sarved him right. Why didn't he buy one and not pay for it, like any other gentleman?"

The best cough-mixture that has been made consists of a pair of thick boots, mixed with lots of air and plenty of exercise. People who hug the stove and grow lean will please take notice.

A SCENE IN LOUISVILLE.

Scene—Back Room of a Know-Nothing's Dwelling—Enter Little Boy, very much excited.

Little Boy—Oh, pap; get your gun quick, and come out here. There's a great big Irishman down in the alley, eating a watermelon. The prettiest shot you ever saw; come quick.

Know Nothing—Hush, sonny, don't make a noise; there's two Dutchmen coming down the street, and I think I can get them in range and tumble them both with one shot.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

THE EXECUTIVE.

FRANKLIN PIERCE, of New-Hampshire, *President of the United States*....Salary $25,000
JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana, *Vice President pro tem*..... " 5,000

THE CABINET.

WILLIAM L. MARCY, of New-York, *Secretary of State*..... Salary $8,000
JAMES GUTHRIE, of Kentucky, *Secretary of the Treasury*..... " 8,000
ROBERT M'CLELLAND, of Michigan, *Secretary of the Interior*.... " 8,000
JAMES C. DOBBIN, of North Carolina, *Secretary of the Navy*..... " 8,000
JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, *Secretary of War*..... " 8,000
JAMES CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, *Postmaster-General*..... " 8,000
CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, *Attorney-General*..... " 8,000

THE JUDICIARY.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

ROGER B. TANEY, of Maryland, *Chief Justice*.....Salary $6,500.

JOHN M'LEAN, of Ohio, *Associate Justice.*
JAMES M. WAYNE, of Georgia, " "
JOHN CATRON, of Tennessee, " "
PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, " "
SAMUEL NELSON, of New-York, *Associate Justice.*
ROBERT C. GRIER, of Pa., " "
BENJAMIN R. CURTIS, of Mass., " "
JOHN A. CAMPBELL, of Ala., " "

Salary of Associate Justices, $6,000. Meets first Monday in December at Washington.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION OPENED MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1855.

SENATE—62 Members.

JESSE D. BRIGHT, *President pro tem.*

[Opposition of all shades (in *Italics*), 25; Administration Democrats (in Roman), 34; Vacancies, 3; Total, 62. The figures before each Senator's name denote the year when his term expires.]

ALABAMA.
1859..Clement C. Clay, Jr.,
1861..Benj. Fitzpatrick.

ARKANSAS.
1859..William K. Sebastian,
1861..Robert W. Johnson.

CALIFORNIA.
1857..John B. Weller,
1861..(Vacancy.)

CONNECTICUT.
1857..Isaac Toucey,
1861..*Lafayette S. Foster.

DELAWARE.
1857..James A. Bayard,
1859..*John M. Clayton.*

FLORIDA.
1857..Stephen R. Mallory,
1861..*David Levy Yulee.

GEORGIA.
1859..Robert Toombs,
1861..*Alfred Iverson.

INDIANA.
1857..Jesse D. Bright.
1861..(Vacancy.)

ILLINOIS.
1859..Stephen A. Douglas,
1861..*Lyman Trumbull.

IOWA.
1859..George W. Jones,
1861..*James Harlan.

KENTUCKY.
1859..*John B. Thompson,*
1861..**John J. Crittenden.*

LOUISIANA.
1859. *Judah P. Benjamin,*
1861 .John Slidell.

MAINE.
1857..Hannibal Hamlin,
1859..*Wm. Pitt Fessenden.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1857..*Charles Sumner,*
1859..*Henry Wilson.*

MARYLAND.
1857..*Thomas G. Pratt,*
1861..*James A. Pearce.*

MICHIGAN.
1857..Lewis Cass,
1859..Charles E. Stuart.

MISSISSIPPI.
1857..*Stephen Adams,*
1859..Albert G. Brown.

MISSOURI.
1857..*Henry S. Geyer,*
1861..(Vacancy.)

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1859..**John P. Hale,*
1861..**James Bell.*

NEW-YORK.
1857..*Hamilton Fish,*
1861..*William H. Seward.*

NEW-JERSEY.
1857..John R. Thomson,
1859..William Wright.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1859..David S. Reid,
1861..*Asa Biggs.

OHIO.
1857..*Benjamin F. Wade,*
1861..*George E. Pugh.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1857..Richard Brodhead,
1861..Wm. Bigler.

RHODE ISLAND.
1857..Charles T. James,
1859..Philip Allen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1859..Josiah J. Evans,
1861..Andrew P. Butler.

TENNESSEE.
1857..*James C. Jones,*
1859..*John Bell,*

TEXAS.
1857..Thomas J. Rusk,
1859..*Samuel Houston.*

VERMONT.
1857..*Solomon Foot,*
1861..**Jacob Collamer,*

VIRGINIA.
1857..James M. Mason,
1859..Robert M. T. Hunter.

WISCONSIN.
1857..Henry Dodge,
1861..**Charles Durkee.*

* Not in the preceding Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—234 Members.

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, JR., *Speaker.*

ALABAMA.
1. PERCY WALKER,
2. *Eli S. Shorter.*
3. **James F. Dowdell,*
4. **George S. Houston,*
5. *WILLIAM R. SMITH,
6. **W. R. W. Cobb,*
7. **Sampson W. Harris.*

ARKANSAS.
1. **Alfred B. Greenwood,*
2. *Albert Rust.*

CONNECTICUT.
1. Ezra Clark, Jr.,
2. John Woodruff,
3. Sidney Dean,
4. William W. Welch.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *James W. Denver,* †
2. *Philip T. Herbert,*†

DELAWARE.
1. ELISHA D. CULLEN.

FLORIDA.
1. **Augustus E. Maxwell.*

GEORGIA.
1. **James L. Seward,*
2. *Martin J. Crawford,*
3. ROBERT P. TRIPPE,
4. *Hiram Warner,*
5. *John H. Lumpkin,*
6. *Howell Cobb,*
7. NATH'L G. FOSTER,
8. **Alex. H Stephens.*

ILLINOIS.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,
2. Ja's H. Woodworth,
3. *Jesse O. Norton,
4. *James Knox,
5. **Wm. A. Richardson,*
6. *Thomas L. Harris,*
7. **James C. Allen,* †
8. (Vacancy.)
9. *Samuel S. Marshall.*

INDIANA.
1. **Smith Miller,*
2. **William H. English,*
3. George G. Dunn,
4. David P. Holloway,
5. William Cumback,
6. Lucien Barbour,
7. Harvey D. Scott,
8. *Daniel Mace,
9. Schuyler Colfax,
10. Samuel Brenton.
11. John U. Pettit.

IOWA.
1. *Augustus Hall,*†
2. James Thorington.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Henry C. Burnett.*
2. JOHN P. CAMPBELL,
3. WM. L. UNDERWOOD,
4. *Albert G. Talbott,*
5. *Joshua H. Jewett,*
6. **John M. Elliott,*
7. HUMPH'Y MARSHALL,
8. ALEX. K. MARSHALL,
9. *LEANDER M. COX,
10. SAMUEL F. SWOPE.

LOUISIANA.
1. GEORGE EUSTIS, Jr.,
2. *Miles Taylor,*
3. *Th's Green Davidson,*
4. *John M. Sandidge.*

MAINE.
1. John M. Wood,
2. John J Perry,
3. Ebenezer Knowlton,
4. *Samuel P. Benson,
5. *Israel Washburn, Jr.,
6. **Thomas J. D. Fuller*†

MARYLAND.
1. *James A. Stewart,*
2. JAMES B. RICAUD,
3. JAMES M. HARRIS,
4. HENRY W. DAVIS,
5. HENRY W. HOFFMAN,
6. *Tho's F. Bowie,*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. Robert B. Hall,
2. James Buffington,
3. William S. Damrell,
4. Linus B. Comins,
5. Anson Burlingame,
6. Timothy Davis,
7. *Nath'l P. Banks, Jr.,
8. Chauncey L. Knapp,
9. *Alexander De Witt,
10. C. C. Chaffee,
11. Mark Trafton.

MICHIGAN.
1. William A. Howard,
2. Henry Waldron,
3. David S. Walbridge,
4. *George W. Peck.*

MISSOURI.
1. LUTHER M. KENNETT,
2. GILCHRIST PORTER,
3. *JAMES J. LINDLEY,
4. *MORDECAI OLIVER,
5. *JOHN G. MILLER,
6. **John S. Phelps,*
7. *SAMUEL CARUTHERS.

MISSISSIPPI.
1. **Daniel B. Wright.*
2. *Henry S. Bennett,*
3. **William Barksdale,*
4. WILLIAM A. LAKE,
5. *John A. Quitman.*

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.
1. James Pike,
2. Mason W. Tappan,
3. Aaron H. Cragin.

NEW-JERSEY.
1. Isaiah T. Clawson,
2. George R. Robbins,
3. James Bishop,
4. **George Vail,*
5. *A. C. M. Pennington.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. ROBERT T. PAINE,
2. **Thomas Ruffin.*
3. *Warren Winslow,*
4. *L. O'B. Branch,*
5. EDWARD G. READE,
6. *RICH'D C. PURYEAR,
7. **Burton Craige.*
8. **Thomas L. Clingman.*

NEW-YORK.
1. WILLIAM W. VALK,
2. Ja's S. T. Stranahan,
3. Guy R. Pelton,
4. *John Kelly,*†
5. THOMAS R. WHITNEY,
6. *John Wheeler,
7. Thomas Childs, Jr.,
8. Abram Wakeman,
9. Bayard Clark,
10. Ambrose S. Murray,
11. Rufus H. Kiog,
12. Killian Miller,
13. *Russell Sage,
14. Samuel Dickson,
15. Edward Dodd,
16. *George A. Simmons,
17. *Francis E Spinner,*
18. Thomas R. Horton,
19. Jonas A. Hughston,
20. *Ors. B. Matteson,
21. *Henry Bennett,
22. Andrew Z. McCarty,
23. William A. Gilbert,
24. Amos P. Granger,
25. *Edwin B. Morgan,
26. *Andrew Oliver,
27. John M. Parker,
28. William H. Kelsey,
29. *John Williams,*
30. *Benjamin Pringle,
31. *Thomas T. Flagler,
32. *SOLOMON G. HAVEN,
33. Francis S. Edwards.

OHIO.
1. Timothy C. Day,
2. *John Scott Harrison,
3. *Lewis D. Campbell,
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,
5. Richard Mott,
6. Jonas R. Emrie,
7. *Aaron Harlan,
8. Benjamin Stanton,
9. Cooper K. Watson,
10. Oscar F. Moore,
11. Valentine B. Horton,
12. Samuel Galloway,
13. John Sherman,
14. Philemon Bliss,
15. *William R. Sapp,
16. *Edward Ball,
17. Charles J. Albright,
18. Benjamin F. Leiter,
19. *Edward Wade,
20. *Joshua R. Giddings,
21. *John A. Bingham.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. **Thomas B. Florence,*
2. Job R. Tyson,
3. William Millward,
4. JACOB BROOME,
5. *John Cadwalader,*†
6. *John Hickman,*
7. Samuel C. Bradshaw,
8. **J. Glancy Jones,*
9. Anthony E. Roberts,
10. John C. Knikel,
11. James H. Campbell,
12. Henry M. Fuller,
13. **Asa Packer,*
14. *Galusha A. Grow,
15. John J. Pearce,
16. Lemuel Todd,
17. David F. Robison,
18. John R. Edie,
19. John Covode,
20. Jonathan Knight,
21. *David Ritchie,
22. Samuel A. Purviance,
23. John Allison,
24. *David Barclay,*
25. *John Dick.

RHODE-ISLAND.
1. Nathaniel B. Durfee,
2. *Benj. B. Thurston.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. **John McQueen,*
2. **William Aiken,*
3. **Lawrence M. Keitt,*
4. **Preston S. Brooks,*
5. **James L. Orr,*
6. **William W. Boyce.*

TENNESSEE.
1. *Albert G. Watkins,*
2. WILLIAM H. SNEED,
3. **Samuel A. Smith,*
4. *John H. Savage,*
5. *CHARLES READY,
6. **George W. Jones,*
7. *John V. Wright,*
8. *F. K. ZOLLICOFFER,
9. *EMERS'N ETHERIDGE
10. THOMAS RIVERS.

TEXAS.
1. L. D. EVANS.
2. *Peter H. Bell.

VERMONT.
1. *James Meacham,
2. Justin S. Morrill,
3. *Alvah Sabin.

VIRGINIA.
1. **Thomas H. Bayly,*
2. **John S. Millson,*
3. **John S. Caskie,*
4. **William O. Goode,*
5. **Thomas S. Bocock,*
6. **Paulus Powell,*
7. **William Smith,*
8. **Charles J. Faulkner,*
9. **John Letcher,*
10. **Zedekiah Kidwell,*
11. JOHN S. CARLISLE,
12. **Hen. A. Edmundson,*
13. **Fayette McMullen.*

WISCONSIN.
1. **Daniel Wells, Jr.,*
2. C. C. Washburne,
3. Charles Billinghurst.

DELEGATES.
MINNESOTA—**H. M. Rice.*
OREGON—**Joseph Lane.*
N. MEXICO—**J. M. Gallegos*
UTAH—**J. M. Bernhisel.*
WASHINGTON—*Anderson.*
KANSAS—A. H. Reeder,‡
NEBR'A—*B. B. Chapman.*†

We have placed in *Italics* those who were elected as friends of the National Administration, and who are understood to be generally but not uniformly with Pierce and Douglas on the Kansas question (79). Those in SMALL CAPS (37) are Whigs or Know-Nothings of presumed Pro-Slavery tendencies, most of whom will no doubt vote with the Administration on all questions involving the interests of Slavery, though a few of them may do otherwise. Those in Roman (117) were elected as Anti-Nebraska men, and are expected to uphold the cause of Freedom in the Territories. At all events, such was undoubtedly the understanding of the people by whom they were chosen. Vacancy.

* Members of last House. † Contested; Reader's by Whitfield, who holds seat upon Governor's certificate, pending decision by House; Chapman's by Bennett, who received 13 most votes, and in whose favor Com. of Elec. have reported.

GOVERNMENTS OF EUROPE.

Name of Sovereign.	Title.	State.	Form of Government.	Square Miles.	Population.	Date of Enumer'n.	Religion.
Oscar I.	King	Sweden and Norway	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	170,715 121,725	3,433,803 1,328,471	1849 1845	Lutheran. Lutheran.
Alexander II.	Emperor	Russia	Absolute Monarchy	2,130,397	60,962,315	1846	Greek Church.
Frederic VII.	King	Denmark	Limited Monarchy, with Prov. States	21,856	2,296,597	1850	Lutheran.
Victoria I.	Queen	Great Britain	Limited Monarchy—Lords and Commons	116,700	27,435,325	1851	Prot. Episcopal.
William III.	King	Holland	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	13,890	3,267,638	1851	Reformed.
Leopold I.	King	Belgium	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	11,313	4,359,090	1849	Lutheran.
Fred. William IV.	King	Prussia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	107,300	16,346,625	1849	Evangelical.
John	King	Saxony	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	5,705	1,894,431	1849	Catholic.
George V.	King	Hanover	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	14,600	1,758,847	1848	Evangelical.
Fred. Francis	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Schwerin	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	4,701	543,328	1851	Lutheran.
George	Grand Duke	Mecklenburg-Strellta	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	997	96,292	1848	Lutheran.
Peter	Grand Duke	Oldenburg	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	2,470	278,030	1851	Lutheran.
William	Duke	Brunswick	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,525	268,943	1846	Lutheran.
Adolphus	Duke	Nassau	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	1,736	428,218	1851	Evangelical.
Charles Alexander	Duke	Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	1,403	261,370	1851	Lutheran.
Ernest II.	Duke	Saxe-Coburg Gotha	Lim. Sovereignty—one Chamber for each Duchy	790	149,753	1849	Lutheran.
Bernard	Duke	Saxe-Meiningen	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	968	163,323	1849	Lutheran.
Ernest	Duke	Saxe-Altenburg	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	491	131,780	1850	Lutheran.
Leopold	Duke	Anhalt-Dessau	States with Limited Powers	360	63,700	1849	Evangelical.
Alexander	Duke	Anhalt Bernburg	States with Limited Powers	339	50,411	1850	Evangelical.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg Rudolstadt	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	405	69,650	1849	Lutheran.
Gunther	Prince	Schwarzburg-Sondersb	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	358	60,002	1849	Lutheran.
Henry XX	Prince	Reuss—Elder Line	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	588	112,175	1846	Lutheran.
Henry LXII.	Prince	Reuss—Younger Line	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber				
Leopold	Prince	Lippe Detmold	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	445	104,674	1849	Reformed.
George	Prince	Lippe Schaumburg	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	205	28,837	1848	Reformed.
George Victor	Prince	Waldeck	Limited Sovereignty—one Chamber	455	58,219	1850	Evangelical.
Ferdinand	Landgrave	Hesse Homberg	Absolute Sovereignty—one Chamber	206	24,203	1846	Reformed.
Frederic	Prince Regent	Baden	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	5,712	1,362,774	1849	Evangelical.
Frederic William	Elector	Hesse-Cassel	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	4,430	754,590	1846	Reformed.
Louis III.	Grand Duke	Hesse-Darmstadt	Limited Sovereignty—two Chambers	3,761	852,524	1849	Lutheran.
William I.	King	Wurtemburg	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	7,568	1,802,252	1850	Lutheran.
Maximilian II.	King	Bavaria	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,435	4,519,546	1850	Catholic.
Francis Joseph I.	Emperor	Austria	Absolute Monarchy	255,226	36,514,466	1851	Catholic.
Napoleon III.	Emperor	France	Const. Monarchy Senate and Legislative body	203,736	35,781,628	1851	Catholic.
Isabella II.	Queen	Spain	Limited Monarchy, with Legislature	176,480	14,216,219	1849	Catholic.
Pedro V.	King	Portugal	Limited Monarchy—one Chamber	34,500	3,412,500	1841	Catholic.
Victor Emanuel II.	King	Sardinia	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	28,830	4,916,087	1848	Catholic.
Leopold II.	Grand Duke	Tuscany	Absolute Monarchy	8,712	1,761,140	1851	Catholic.
Robert	Duke	Parma	Absolute Sovereignty	2,184	497,343	1851	Catholic.
Francis V.	Duke	Modena and Massa	Absolute Sovereignty	2,073	586,458	1850	Catholic.
Pius IX.	Pope	States of the Church	Absolute Sovereignty	17,048	2,908,115	1842	Catholic.
Ferdinand II.	King	Two Sicilies	Absolute Monarchy	41,521	8,681,289	1851	Catholic.
Otho I.	King	Greece	Limited Monarchy—two Chambers	18,244	998,266	1851	Catholic.
Abdul Medjid	Sultan	Turkey	Absolute Monarchy	189,920	15,500,000	1844	Mohammedan.
Florestan	Prince	Monaco	Absolute Sovereignty	50	7,000	——	Catholic.

KANSAS.

POSITION, BOUNDARIES, ETC.

KANSAS TERRITORY is situated between the 37th and 40th parallels of north latitude. It is bounded on the north by the Territory of Nebraska; on the west by the Rocky Mountains, Utah and New-Mexico Territories; on the south by New-Mexico and Indian Territory, and on the east by Missouri. It therefore embraces a section of country extending in breadth over three degrees of latitude; and from east to west over 12° of longitude, viz: from 94° to 106½° W. From 103° longitude, however, to the western boundary, the width is only two degrees of latitude, as at that point New-Mexico extends one degree further north than the Indian Territory. Nearly half of this narrow and extreme western portion extends over the Rocky Mountains.

The area of Kansas is 114,793 square miles. Ultimately, the State of Kansas will probably be restricted by cutting off the western portion to form a new State or States, so as to leave this about three hundred miles long from east to west, and two hundred wide from north to south.

The name is pronounced Kanzas, and should be so written.

CLIMATE.

The climate of Eastern Kansas resembles that of Kentucky and Missouri. It is warm in summer, and in winter mild, with now and then a few severe frosty and stormy days and nights. The winter begins in December and ends in Februrary, when it gradually gives place to agreeable spring weather. So far as experience has gone, the western portions of the Territory are found to be blessed in summer with an almost daily breeze from the Rocky Mountains, which is so cool and refreshing as to preclude all oppression from heat. The wet season is in May and June, and then the rivers fill and some overflow their banks. The fall is the dryest portion of the year. Snow in winter seldom exceeds two or three inches in depth, and soon disappears. Cattle can subsist on the prairies throughout the winter without artificial shelter, though they would do better under cover. The greater part of the Territory is healthy, being high and dry. The low, marshy grounds form but a small portion of the Territory, and consequently there is but little danger from malaria. Winds come pure from the Rocky Mountains, Kansas lying wholly west of the swamps which abound on the Mississippi and Missouri valleys.

FACE OF THE COUNTRY, SOILS, ETC.

From the eastern boundary of Missouri to the base of the Rocky Mountains, the face of the country is a continual succession of undulating ridges and valleys. These ridges generally run north and south; they are diverted in many places from their uniformity by the courses of streams and rivers. The eastern portion, extending from 80 to 200 miles west of the Missouri boundary, is the most available for agricultural purposes. It is well, though not abundantly, timbered. It has a limestone basis, and the surface soil varies from two to six feet in depth—much of it a black vegetable mould, superior to ordinary prairie soil. Beyond this district, there is a gradual deterioration westward, and beyond Council Grove and Sandy Creek, the soil presents a sandy appearance, but it is covered with the vine, rushes, &c.; the basis is sandstone. The only trees in this portion of the country are those in the valley of the Kansas river. They are chiefly Cotton-wood and Willow. This character of soil extends from 100 to 150 miles westward, and beyond it the soil is in good part composed of marl and earthy limestone, and so is well adapted for corn, wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. There are table lands elevated from fifteen to fifty feet above the ordinary level with perpendicular sides. The surfaces of these elevations are flat, and some of them are covered with mountain cherry and other shrubs. This region is, however, destitute of timber. This is but a narrow belt of land, and beyond it is a district resembling the eastern portion of the Territory. Along the base of the Black Hills, there is an abundance of timber growing on a broad bank of fertile, finely watered soil. The scenery here is very fine, and there is an abundance of wild fruits and flowers. Between the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, there is every variety of soil and aspect, and the scenery rises to great sublimity and grandeur. It is adorned with sparkling rivulets and placid lakes, and there is an amount of water-power surpassing that of any settled portion of the United Sates.

The Republican and Smoky Hill Forks take their rise from the snows and streams of the Rocky Mountains, and unite to form the Kansas river on the 39th degree of latitude and 96th degree of longitude. This river flows eastward to its mouth in 39° latitude and 95° longitude. The valley varies from twenty to forty miles in width

near its mouth, and narrows toward its source. The timbers which grow in the upper portions of the two great forks are Poplar, Cedar, Pine and other trees common to mountainous districts. The principal trees of the Kansas river valley are Hickory, Oak, Walnut, Sugar Maple, Ash, &c. The southern portion of the Territory presents great advantages for stock-raising and wool-growing, as the animals require little or no shelter during the winter, and the expense of building sheds, &c., can be dispensed with. In the north, the soil is said to be perfect for agriculture, being rich and retentive, with just sand enough in it to make it easy to cultivate.

HISTORY.

Kansas was annexed to the United States by virtue of a treaty with France concluded at Paris on the 30th of April, 1803. It formed a portion of the vast tract of country then ceded to us by France, known as the "Louisiana Purchase." The act authorizing the President [Thomas Jefferson] to take possession of Louisiana, including the territories now known as Indian, Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and the States of Arkansas, Missouri and Iowa, was approved October 31st, 1803, and on the 10th of the following November the "act authorizing the creation of a stock to the amount of eleven million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic, and making provision for the payment of the same," was approved. On the same day an act was approved "Making provision for the payment of claims of citizens of the United States on the Government of France, the payment of which has been assumed by the United States by virtue of the convention of the 30th of April, 1803, between the United States and the French Republic." This act provided for the payment of three millions seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. So that the entire cost of the Louisiana Purchase to the government of the United States was fifteen millions of dollars. [As is well known, there are still claims against our government by American citizens for alleged French spoliations; but these grew out of captures and confiscations of our vessels prior to 1800, which our government by the treaty of that year agreed, for a valuable consideration, to satisfy or waive; consequently, these have nothing to do with the Louisiana purchase, and the treaty of 1803 provided only for more recent spoliations. Those of an older date have been repeatedly urged upon Congress, sometimes rejected, and oftener postponed, repeatedly passed one House or another, and twice passed both branches, when they were vetoed by Presidents Polk and Pierce respectively. It now seems exceedingly dubious that they will ever be paid at all. Their amount is estimated at $5,000,000.]

THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE.

On the 18th of December, 1818, the petition of the Legislature of Missouri Territory, asking for the admission of that Territory into the Union as a State, was presented to Congress. A bill embodying the views of the petitioners was framed, and on the 19th of February an amendment prohibiting the *further introduction* of Slavery or involuntary servitude was adopted by a vote of 87 to 76 in the House of Representatives. On the 15th of March, on motion of James Tallmadge of New-York, an amendment, providing that all children born within said State after its admission shall be free at the age of twenty-five years, was adopted by a vote of 79 to 67. The Senate refused to concur in these two amendments, and, as the House insisted on them, the bill did not pass at that session.

During the next session of Congress, the Missouri bill being again under consideration, Mr. Thomas of Illinois proposed, on the 13th of January, 1820, the following amendment, in order to induce the House to yield their purpose of preventing the further introduction of Slavery into Missouri:

"*And be it further enacted*, That in all that territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof as is included within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, slavery and involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be and is hereby for ever prohibited: *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully claimed in any State or Territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or service as aforesaid."

This proposition had the desired effect. Mr. Storrs of New-York proposed the same amendment in the House, and it was adopted on the first of March, 1820, by a vote of 91 to 82. The restrictions on slavery in Missouri were given up, and the next day the Senate adopted this celebrated Compromise measure without a division. The question of substituting this compromise amendment for the amendments restricting slavery in Missouri was decided in the affirmative in the House by a vote of 134 to 42. The same proposition in the Senate was adopted by a vote of 33 to 11. The two Houses thus concurring with each other, the bill passed, and Missouri was to be admitted as a Slave State without any restriction or limitation as to Slavery, on the express condition that Slavery should be *for ever* prohibited in all territory of the United States north of 36° 30'.

CONFIRMATIONS OF THE COMPROMISE.

On the admission of Texas in 1845, by a joint resolution of March 1st, the Missouri Compromise was reaffirmed, and its operation extended, by the third article of the second section declaring that such States as may be formed out of such portion of the said territory lying south of 36° 30 north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted *with* or *without* Slavery as the people of each State asking admission may desire, and in States formed north of that line Slavery shall be prohibited. [See joint resolutions in *Whig Almanac* for 1846.]

When the admission of Oregon was under consideration, August 10th, 1848, Mr. Douglas moved an amendment recognizing the Missouri line and extending it to the Pacific. All the Southern Senators voted for this proposition, and it was adopted by a vote of 33 to 21. The House, however, non-concurred in the amendment by a vote of 121 to 82. The Senate receded, and a clause excluding slavery was adopted instead.

The Compromise measures of 1850, though they failed when aggregated, were separately adopted. They embrace—1st. An act to establish the northern and western boundary of Texas, and pay

that State and her creditors ten millions, for the relinquishment of her claims to New-Mexico—with a proviso that nothing therein contained shall be construed to impair the validity of the third article of the second section of the joint resolution of March the 1st, 1845—(the article which reaffirmed the Missouri Compromise line;) and, the establishment of the Territorial government of New-Mexico; 3d, the establishment of the Territorial government of Utah; 4th, the admission of California; 5th. The passage of the Fugitive Slave act; and 6th, the suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia. All these important measures were agreed to in conjunction with the reaffirmation of the Missouri Compromise of 1820; thus the conditions of sustaining that compact may be stated as embracing the following most important compacts among the people of the United States during the course of thirty years' legislation:

1st. The admission of Missouri as a Slave State.

2d. The admission of Texas.

3d. The organization of Oregon Territory, (so far at least as the votes of the Southern Senators and Representatives could bring it into this category.)

4th. The establishment of the Texan boundary.

5th. The organization of the Territory of New-Mexico.

6th. The organization of the Territory of Utah.

7th. The admission of California.

8th. The Fugitive Slave act.

9th. The suppression of the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia.

All these great measures the people have consented to on condition of the Missouri compact being maintained, and Slavery for ever struck out from the Territory north of 36° 30′, embraced in the Louisiana Purchase; and yet, by the amendment of Mr. Douglas to his own Nebraska-Kansas bill, it is declared that the legislation of 1850 (embracing the last six features of the legislative compact just enumerated) is "inconsistent with the Missouri Compromise," which is therefore "inoperative and void."

ORGANIZATION.

The Bill organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska was the greatest and most absorbing topic of the first session of the 33d Congress. The following are its most important features:

1. It repeals the Missouri restriction, declaring it to be inconsistent with the acts of 1850, known as the Compromise measures.

2. This Governor and Judges of each Territory are to be appointed by the President and Senate.

3. The bill is declared not to revive the old French laws regarding Slavery.

This bill, after an ever-memorable contest, passed the Senate on the fourth of March, 1854, by a vote of 37 to 14. A similar bill passed the House of Representatives on the morning of Tuesday, May the 23d, 1854, by a vote of 113 to 100. *See Whig Almanac* for 1855, list of Yeas and Nays in either House.

The House bill passed the Senate on the morning of Tuesday, May the 27th, 1854, without the Yeas and Nays being taken. The act was immediately approved by the President.

OFFICERS OF KANSAS.

The first officers of the Territory appointed by the President are as follows:

EXECUTIVE.

A. H. Reeder of Penn., lately Governor, $2,500
Daniel Woodson of Arkansas, Secretary...2,000

JUDICIARY.

Samuel Dexter Lecompte, Chief Justice...$2,000
Sanders N. Johnston, Associate Justice.....2,000
Rush Elmore, do. do. 2,000
Andrew J. Isaacs, Attorney, fees..... 250
J. B. Donaldson, Marshal, fees..... 300

All these were appointed for a term of four years, commencing in 1854.

SQUATTER LAWS.

On the 12th of August, 1854, there was a meeting of settlers held at the house of Mr. Miller, at Millersburgh, when the Mutual Settlers' Association of Kansas Territory was formed, and laws for the mutual recognition of land-claims under due restrictions were agreed to, embracing the following features:

1. Recognizing the right of every citizen to a claim of 240 acres, 80 of timber and 160 of prairie land; the claim to be secured by improvement and residence, which must commence within sixty days from the entry of the claim, on either the prairie or timber land, which is to secure the claim to both.

2. Single persons and females allowed to secure their claims by residing in the Territory, without residing on their claims. Persons allowed a day additional to the time provided above for every five miles they may have to travel to reach their families.

3. No person to hold, directly or indirectly, more than one claim.

4. No person allowed to enter any previously marked claim.

5. Persons neglecting to improve within the specified time to forfeit their claims, which can then be taken up by any other citizen.

6. Any person to point out the extent of his claim whenever another may wish to ascertain it.

7. Claimant to make oath that his claim does not infringe on that of any other person.

8. Form of application for registry to describe the claim and date of its selection.

9. On the survey of the Territory, the settlers to deed and re-deed to each other, so as to secure to each the amount of land specified as the amount of claim.

10 to 13, inclusive, provide for the appointment of a Chief Justice, a Register and Marshal, and a Treasurer, and define their duties.

14. The limits of the Association to be the waters of the Wakarusa and Kansas Rivers and the territory between the same, from the mouth of the Wakarusa up to the Shawnee purchase.

15 to 21 provide for the election and removal of officers by a majority of members, and other incidental regulations.

The first officers elected were: *Chief Justice*, John A. Wakefield; *Register*, J. W. Hayes; *Marshal*, Wm. Lykins; *Treasurer*, Wm. Lyon.

SLAVERY EXTENSION SCHEMES.

In the Congress of 1852–3, an act was passed appropriating $50,000 for the purpose of treating with the Indians for certain lands held by them in the territory west of the Missouri. But little progress, however, was made in perfecting treaties until the Pro-Slavery scheme, comprehending the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the extension of slavery into Free territory, had become a marked feature of our ascendant policy.

When this great scheme was developed, instead of a commissioner being sent to the Indians to treat with them in the usual public manner, delegations from each tribe were hurried off to Washington, where the treaties were made in a private manner, so that neither the tribes most interested, nor the public, were allowed to know anything about the conditions of the treaties. The Indian agents, the Senate, and the particular friends of the administration, alone knew what was going on. These individuals circulated the story that no citizen would be allowed to take claims or settle on the lands ceded by the Indians to the government until the surveys were made and the lands offered at public sale. At the time these intrigues were in progress, Senator Atchison privately telegraphed to his friends in Missouri to go and take possession of the most desirable locations. This information was circulated secretly; and thousands of the Pro-Slavery party swarmed over the country before those not in the secret were apprised of what was going on. These men banded together to prevent anti-slavery men from settling in the Territory. Clubs were formed in Missouri, and the regular organization of a Pro-Slavery party was the result.

The plan of operations adopted was this: It being ascertained where a company of slaveholders and their friends desired to settle, the Indian Department at Washington sends on for a deputation of the tribe owning the desired lands. This deputation goes to Washington; once there, it cedes the coveted lands. Immediately, private information is sent to the neighboring slaveholders that all is ready; and they take possession before outsiders know that a treaty has been made or the lands sold to the Government at all. In this way, many of the best sites in the Territory were taken up by Missouri slaveholders.

On the 29th July, 1854, a meeting was held at Weston, Mo. It had been called by the "Platte County Self-Defensive Association." On motion of Dr. Bayless, resolutions were adopted declaring that the association, whenever called upon by any of the citizens of Kansas Territory, will hold itself in readiness together to assist in removing any and all emigrants who go there under the auspices of the Northern Emigration Aid societies, and recommending to the citizens of other counties bordering on Kansas Territory to adopt regulations similar to those of this association. The resolutions were signed by G. Galloway, President, and B. F. Stringfellow, Secretary.

On the 9th of August, a meeting was held at Platte City, when the resolutions of the Weston meeting were amended, by adding to them expressions declaring "that those who are not for us are against us; that those who hate slaveholders have no right to slaveholders' money; that the purpose of the association is to trade with friends and to let enemies alone so long as they let alone the Association; also recommending that merchants make their purchases in the cities of the Slaveholding States, and that they purchase foreign products from those who import directly from Europe. Another meeting of the Association was held on the 12th August, at Weston, when Mr B. F. Stringfellow offered resolutions declaring that Negro Slavery, as it exists in our country, is neither a moral nor a political evil to the White race, because it makes color, not money, the mark which distinguishes classes; that the condition of the negro is better as a slave than it has ever been in freedom. The resolutions concluded by declaring in favor of the extension of Negro Slavery into Kansas.

On the 20th of Sept., 1854, Senator Atchison addressed the citizens at Atchison City, when he stated that he was entirely devoted to the interests of the South; that he had thought the Missouri Compromise ought to be repealed. He had pledged himself to vote for no Territorial organization that would not annul it; and with this feeling in his heart he had desired to be chairman of the Committee on Territories; and if he could get that position, he would immediately resign his post as President *pro tem.* of the Senate. Senator Douglas requested twenty-four hours to consider the matter; and if at the expiration of that time he could not introduce such a bill as he (Atchison) proposed, which would at the same time accord with his own sense of right and justice to the South, he would resign as chairman of the Territorial Committee, and in Democratic caucus exert his influence to get him (Atchison) appointed in his stead. At the expiration of the time, Douglas signified his intention to report such a bill as had been suggested.

Sept. 1st, 1854, the citizens in Weston, Mo., finding that the policy pursued by the Stringfellow party was doing great injury to their trade by diverting custom from the town, held a meeting, when resolutions were adopted declaring that the rights and privileges of the citizens of Weston had been disregarded, infringed, and grievously violated by certain members of the Platte County Self-Defensive Association; that the security, domestic quiet, and sacred honor of their sons and daughters had been disrespected and vilely aspersed by mob violence; that they, the citizens of Weston, are order-loving, law-abiding people, loving the South much, but the Union better; disapproving of the Bayless resolutions; and soliciting merchants to purchase their goods wherever it is most advantageous, and holding that every man is entitled to equal respect and confidence until his conduct proves him unworthy of the same; with other declarations of freedom from the restraints sought to be imposed upon the citizens of Weston by the Self-Defensive Association.

A few days before the first Kansas election under the Nebraska Act, Gen. Stringfellow, addressing a crowd at St. Joseph, Mo., laid down the following programme of operations for the contest:

"I tell you to mark every scoundrel among you that is the least tainted with Free-Soilism or Abolitionism, and exterminate him. Neither give nor take quarter from the d——d rascals. I propose to mark them in this house, and on the present occasion, so you may crush them out. To those who have qualms of conscience as to violating laws, State or National, the time has come when such impositions must be disregarded, as your rights and property are in danger; and I advise you, one and all, to enter every election district in Kansas, in defiance of Reeder and his vile myrmidons, and vote at the point of the bowie-knife and revolver. Neither give nor take quarter, as our case demands it. It is enough that the slaveholding interest wills it, from which there is no appeal. What right has Gov Reeder to rule Missourians in Kansas? His proclamation and prescribed oath must be repudiated. It is your interest to do so. Mind that slavery is established where it is not prohibited."

GOV. REEDER.

Governor Reeder arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 6th of October, 1854, accompanied by his private secretary and the Attorney-General.

On Saturday, October 19th, he proceeded to

Lawrence, where he was met by the citizens, and Gen. Pomroy delivered an address of welcome, to which he replied, declaring his intention to maintain, as far as possible, law and order in the Territory—to preserve the purity of the ballot-box and the right of free speech.

On the 15th of November, he was waited upon at his residence at Fort Leavenworth by Messrs. F. Gwinner, D. A. N. Grover, Robt. C. Miller, Wm. F. Dyer, and Alfred Jones, who professed to be a committee appointed by a meeting of *Kansas* citizens, held at Leavenworth the day before, with a memorial urging an immediate election for a Territorial Legislature. The Governor received them with politeness, but requested that they would furnish him with a copy of the proceedings of said meeting, so that he might be satisfied that they were acting under the direction of citizens of Kansas Territory. On the 20th of November, the Governor received a communication from the same parties, dated the 17th inst., but with no post-mark to show whence it came or where it was mailed. It declined furnishing a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, declared the inherent rights of the citizens of Kansas, and affirmed other propositions which no one had questioned. To this the Governor replied, that he was unable to discover any connection between these and the subject under discussion. But, in the midst of the confusion of the document, there was a request that an answer should be given to the memorial. In his reply, the Governor gave a brief history of the affair, and stated that it was a notorious fact that the meeting by which the committee had been appointed was composed mainly of citizens of Missouri, with a few only of the citizens of Kansas; that two of the committee were undoubted residents of Missouri, the chairman residing at Liberty, Mo., whose only attempt at a residence in the Territory consisted of a card nailed to a tree upon ground long since occupied by settlers, who have built and live upon the claim. The president of the meeting, Major John Dougherty, was a resident and large landholder in Clay County, Mo., as he had subsequently stated, and the gentlemen composing the meeting came from across the river, thronging the road from the ferry to the town, being variously estimated at from 200 to 300 persons, who, after the meeting, immediately returned to their homes in Missouri. After relating the particulars of this occurrence, as having caused deep dissatisfaction, Gov. Reeder said:

"Few men, with all the facts before them, would be hardy enough to say that the assumption is entitled to any respect. The law guarantees to us the right to manage our own affairs, which is the great, much-discussed feature of our government, and one which the people highly prize, under the pledges of which the inhabitants of the Territory have come and staked their future fortunes on our soil. The pledges of the law must be redeemed; and it were a poor and pitiless boon to have escaped from the domination of Congress, if we are only to pass under the hands of another set of self-constituted rulers, foreign to our soil, and sharing none of our burdens. It does not suit us; and I much mistake the people of this Territory if they submit to it. One thing I am certain of, that having sworn to perform the duties of the office of Governor with fidelity, I shall denounce and resist it in friend or foe, and without regard to the locality, the party, the faction, or the ism from which it comes."

Gov. Reeder issued, in March, 1855, a proclamation as to the election to take place on the 30th of that month, in which he stated that a voter must dwell in the Territory at the time of offering his vote. He must then have commenced an actual inhabitancy, which he actually intends to continue permanently, and he must have made the Territory his residence, to the exclusion of any other home. In case any election is contested, the parties aggrieved must bring the matter before the Governor, who shall determine the case between the parties contesting. This proclamation was very unsatisfactory to the Slavery Propagandists.

On the 9th of April, 1855, a proclamation was issued, purporting to come from "citizens of Kansas," declaring that A. H. Reeder had proved himself unfit for the position of Governor; that the appointment of a Governor without reference to the wishes of the governed, is an exercise of arbitrary power; and appointing the 28th day of April for the election by the people of a Governor, at Leavenworth city.

On the 30th of March, an army of 5,000 men, from Missouri, regularly officered and disciplined, and liberally supplied with rations and whiskey, and backed up with artillery, seized on all the polls in each election district in Kansas; appointed their own judges, where those previously appointed would not conform to their requirements; prescribed their own rules; and cast about three-fourths of all the votes polled, of course returning Pro-Slavery men to the prospective Legislature, from every district in the Territory.

The Governor left Kansas on the 19th of April, for Washington, D. C., with a view to consult the Attorney-General and the President as to the course he should pursue under their instructions.

On the 11th of June, 1855, Wm. L. Marcy, U. S. Secretary of State, addressed a letter to Gov. Reeder, in reference to purchases alleged to have been made by the latter of land known as "half-breed reserves" in the Territory of Kansas, stating the embarrassment felt by the President at the developments made, and the willingness of the President to receive explanations in relation thereto. Gov. Reeder replied from New-York, on the 13th June, stating that he had communicated with the President, from Easton, the day previously. A similar letter to that of Secretary Marcy was addressed by Attorney-General Cushing to the District Attorney and Associate Justices of Kansas, on the 14th June, requiring explanations as to their alleged speculations in land.

When Gov. Reeder arrived in Kansas, he addressed a letter, dated June 26th, 1855, to Secretary Marcy, denying that he had purchased any half-breed lands, but acknowledging that he had agreed to purchase other lands, on condition that the President would approve such purchase, and not otherwise. He added other explanations, of no particular consequence.

Soon after his return, Gov. Reeder was sitting in his office, when B. F. Stringfellow entered; and, after some conversation, it was observed by Col. Isaacs and Mr. Halderman, who were sitting in an ante-room, that one of them arose and closed the door. Subsequently, however, Stringfellow came and desired the presence of these two gentlemen in the Governor's private apartment. He then took the Governor to task for reports which he had heard of the character he (the Governor) had given the Missourians, and himself in particular, on his (the Governor's) eastern tour. Stringfellow demanded whether he had ever made such and such statements. Gov. Reeder replied that he had not publicly used his name as instigator of the outrages in Kansas, but

in his heart he believed him to be so; that he had privately expressed that belief, and still cherished it. The Governor was proceeding in his explanations, when his illustrious visitor interrupted him. Governor R. replied that he would explain, and no person should come into his office and catechise him in that censorious spirit, without his saying what he chose in reply. Gov. Reeder maintained a true, dignified composure, while Stringfellow, on the contrary, became very angry and threatening in his aspect. He left the room, and returned with a pistol in his hand, whereupon Gov. Reeder removed a paper that covered his own pistol lying on the table before him. At this crisis, one of the gentlemen stepped between them, and the excitement was soon lulled. When it was supposed that quiet had been restored, the Governor assumed a half-reclining posture. Stringfellow, taking advantage of his attitude, sprang upon him and struck or pushed him backward to the floor. Both spectators rushed to the rescue, seized the aggressor before he could use any fatal weapon, and led him out. The Governor's face bore marks of some rough contact, and Stringfellow boasted that he had kicked him in the face!

On the arrival of Gov. Reeder at the Shawnee Mission, on Monday, 16th July, he found a letter from Secretary Marcy, informing him that he was suspended on the plea of speculation in Kaw lands; stating that the explanations offered by the Governor were not satisfactory. The duties of Governor then devolved, *pro tem.*, upon the Secretary of the Territory.

The office of Governor was then offered to John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, the author of the Homestead Bill, but he respectfully declined the appointment.

Judge Elmore, Associate of the Supreme Court of Kansas, was removed on similar grounds to those assigned for the displacement of Gov. Reeder, and Judge Moore, of Alabama, was appointed successor.

It is said that the President had previously offered the appointment of Minister to England, in the place of Mr. Buchanan, to Gov. Reeder, after vainly tempting him with the post of Commissioner to China, as an inducement for him to resign the governorship of Kansas, but that Gov. Reeder declined the honor, and thus rendered it necessary that the President should take upon himself the odium of the removal, if he were to be displaced at all.

Subsequently, Wilson Shannon, ex M. C., of Ohio, received the appointment of Governor, and proceeded to the Territory, where he arrived early in September. On his arrival in Westport, (Missouri,) he declared publicly to the people of *Missouri*: "The enactments of *your* Legislature are valid, and I have the will, and am clothed with the power, to employ whatever force is necessary to carry them into execution; and I call upon *you* to sustain me in the discharge of this duty."

ELECTORAL AND LEGISLATIVE RECORD.

The first election of delegate to Congress took place Nov. 29th, 1854. The Territory was divided into nineteen districts. Gov. Reeder appointed election judges, and instructed them to administer the oaths to every person suspected of residing in another State or Territory, and who desired to vote. The organized army of Missourians, however, took forcible possession of the polls, and elected General Whitfield as the Delegate for Kansas to the Congress of the U. States. The opposition vote was divided.

The spring election took place on Friday, March the 30th, 1855, when not less that 10,000 persons who had crossed the line from Missouri, appeared at the several polling places. One thousand made their appearance in Lawrence District alone; but, finding their services were not required there, half of them dispersed in parties of two or three hundred each, to other districts. The road between Westport and Lawrence was filled with covered wagons, loaded with Missourians who made no secret of their going into the Territory to vote, and then returning. Long before the ballot boxes wore closed, hundreds were returning to their Missouri homes.

At many of the polling-places, violence was used to forcibly eject those having legal possession of the polls previous to this foreign arrival. The polls were thus taken possession of by the Missourians, who made their own returns as to the results of the election.

Soon after the election, applications were made to Gov. Reeder by the persons declared to have been elected for certificates as members of the Kansas Legislature. The Governor granted certificates to all those against whom no petitions or affidavits were filed. Those members who the Governor was satisfied, by sufficient evidence, had been fraudulently elected, were refused certificates, and a new election ordered in their several districts. The following Free State men were then elected in the place of those to whom Gov. Reeder had refused certificates: Erastus G. Ladd, Augustus Wattles, William Jessey, J. Baker, and John Hutchinson.

On the 2d July, the Legislature assembled according to the proclamation of the Governor, at Pawnee, when it was organized as follows:

COUNCIL.

President—Rev. Thomas Johnson, of the Methodist Mission.

Wm. Barbee, A. M. Coffey, D. A. N. Grover, Rich'd R. Rees, H. J. Strickler, E. Chapman, John W. Forman, A. McDonald, Wm. P. Richardson, M. H. Conway.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

President pro tem—Richard R. Pease

Secretaries—Messrs. J. A. Halderman and Grover.

Speaker—Daniel S. Stringfellow.

Clerks—Messrs. Lyle and Martin.

Jos. C. Anderson, O. H. Browne, A. J. Johnson, M. W. McGee, Sam'l Scott, Geo. W. Ward, Jas. Whitlock, H. W. Younger, Joel P. Blair, Wm. G. Mathias, A. B. Wade, A. Wilkinson, Jno. M. Banks, D. L. Croysdale, R. L. Kirk, H. D. McMeekin, W. H. Tebbs, T. W. Waterson, S. A. Williams, F. J. Marshall, H. B. C. Harris, A. Payne, Jonah Weddle, Samuel D. Houston.

On his election, Speaker Stringfellow addressed the House, and, after thanking them for the honor conferred upon him, congratulated his friends upon the triumph of Pro-Slavery principles in the Legislature, expressing his conviction that the destinies of the Union would hang upon their action.

The next day Gov. Reeder's message was received. In it the Governor contended for the right of the People of Kansas to settle their own affairs, uninfluenced by those of other States; declared that the Territorial Legislature might act on the question of Slavery to a limited and partial extent, and temporarily regulate it in the Territory; showed what laws were then in force; directed attention to the definition of the boundaries of counties and districts, and the qualifica-

tion of voters; recommended a stringent Liquor Law on account of the Indians; thought that a light tax only would be required, and that preemptions might be taxed; recommended the immediate establishment of a seat of government, and announced the following as the population of the territory:

Dists.	Males.	Females.	Voters.	Natives.	Foreig's.	Slaves.	To'l.
I...	623...	339...	369...	887...	75...	—....	962
II...	316...	203...	199...	506...	19...	7....	518
III...	161...	91...	101...	215...	12...	6....	252
IV...	106...	71...	57...	169...	2...	1....	177
V...	824...	583...	442...	1325...	22...	26....	1407
VI...	472...	318...	253...	791...	12...	11....	810
VII...	82...	36...	53...	117...	1...	1....	118
VIII...	56...	27...	39...	76...	6...	10....	83
IX...	61...	25...	36...	66...	12...	3....	86
X...	97...	54...	63...	103...	23...	—....	151
XI...	33...	3...	24...	30...	6...	—....	36
XII...	163...	80...	78...	206...	37...	7....	243
XIII...	168...	116...	96...	273...	9...	14....	234
XIV...	655...	512...	333...	301...	46...	35....	1167
XV...	472...	381...	308...	846...	16...	15....	873
XVI...	708...	475...	385...	1040...	104...	33....	1183
XVII...	91...	59...	59...	143...	5...	23....	150
XVIII...	—....	—....	28...	—....	—....	—....	—
Total..	5088...	3273...	2877...	7161...	403...	192....	8500

A special message was also received from the Governor, announcing the resignation of M. F. Conway, member elect to the Council from the sixth district. The letter of Mr. Conway to the Governor stated that he was impelled to that course by what he believed to be due to himself, the sanctity of law and the rights and dignity of the people of Kansas; that, in holding and exercising the trust reposed in him, he would be required to unite with a body of men who were assembled as the Legislature of Kansas, and to engage with them in making laws. This he could not do without lending countenance to the authority which they assumed to exercise. This he was far from being prepared to do, as it was a fact that had traveled the circuit of the whole civilized world, that this Legislature had been imposed upon the people of Kansas by force of arms. As an individual citizen, he was disposed to pay all respect to the lawfully constituted authorities of the Federal Government, but not willing, whatever power might command it, to bend his neck like a satisfied and gentle slave to the yoke of foreign tyrants.

A report was received from the committee on contested elections, which had been empowered to send for persons and papers, recommending that the Free-State members who had been elected in the place of those to whom Gov. Reeder had refused certificates, be ejected from their seats, and those previously returned as elected, in March, be received as members without the certificates of the Governor. The report stated that the Committee had received a bundle of papers from the Governor in relation to the contested seats; but, having determined before they came how to proceed in the matter, they had decided neither to open the papers, nor to examine the parties. This report was adopted by a large majority, and the action protested against by the members who were thus expelled from the House, which protest the House refused to have recorded on the journal. In the course of the first week the Legislature passed an act removing the seat of government from Pawnee to the Shawnee Manual Labor School, the act to take effect from and after its passage; also, an act adopting the laws generally of Missouri, for laws of Kansas. On the 6th of July, the Governor returned the bill removing the seat of government, vetoed. The Legislature then passed it by a two-thirds vote, and immediately adjourned to meet according to said act. When the Committee waited on Gov. Reeder to inform him of the action of the House, he replied in very distinct terms that he would not recognize any further action of theirs, but would consider the Legislature dissolved by that act.

The action of the Council was similar to that of the House. They ejected the Free-State members and refused to consider or hear the protests and affidavits in relation to the first election, denying the right to go behind the judges' certificates of election.

Both branches of the Legislature were then composed of pro-slavery men with but one exception. Meetings were being held throughout the territory, disavowing the authority of the self-constituted Legislature.

On the 16th of July, the two Houses met pursuant to adjournment at the Shawnee Mission. A bill was received from the Council authorizing the Marshal of the Territory to confine persons convicted or charged with criminal offenses in the Territory in any jail in the State of Missouri.

A bill was introduced requiring citizens emigrating from Massachusetts or other Northern States which have annulled or may hereafter nullify the laws of the United States, on entering Kansas to take an oath of allegiance to support the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of this Territory. Also, a bill authorizing the collection of a poll-tax on all residents in the Territory. Dr. Tibbs introduced a resolution requiring all reporters to confine themselves strictly to a report of business only; any reporter offending in this respect to be expelled the lobby. Mr. Wilkinson moved to amend the resolution so as to make its penalty apply only to such reporters as traduce and vilify members of the House. The Speaker considered both resolution and amendment unnecessary, and Mr. McMeekin moved that if any reporter vilify any member of the House, the member vilified be authorized and expected to thrash him.

A bill to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors and the playing of games of chance within one mile of the Shawnee Manual Labor School, was read thrice and passed. The penalty in this bill for offending its provisions is a fine of $50, or sixty days' imprisonment. A jury granted if desired. Having passed both Houses, the bill was, among others, vetoed by the Governor, who said he saw nothing in the bills themselves to prevent his sanction of them, but that the Legislature having removed from the seat where alone the business of legislation could be legally carried on, he could not give his sanction or assent to any bill which might be passed by a Legislature which had, of its own voluntary act, dissolved. He adduced his authority for arriving at this conclusion by reference to the act of Congress organizing the Territory and other statute laws, showing that the only authority under which the Legislative Assembly was then sitting at the Shawnee Manual Labor School was an act of their own, passed on the 6th of July.

On the 22d of July, Samuel D. Houston, the only Free-State member of the House of Assembly, resigned his seat, giving as a reason for so doing,

the introduction of illegal elements into the body, and the nullification of its own proceedings by its illegal removal from Pawnee, and declaring that some of the members of the House were not then and never had been residents of the Territory, but were living in the State of Missouri. These facts had mortified and disgusted him, and he could no longer retain, with credit or honor to himself, the position to which he had been elected.

The Legislature, finding themselves in this dilemma, drew up a memorial to the President of the United States, giving a history of the Territory, representing that the Governor had been guilty of speculation in land; of assuming undue authority in his proclamation; of delaying the meeting of the Legislature until the 2d of July, and then of returning bills, refusing his assent to the same; also declaring the incompetency of the Governor, and praying for his removal. A committee was dispatched to Washington with this memorial.

The veto message of Gov. Reeder respecting the removal of the Legislature was submitted to the Judges of the Supreme Court. Two of them decided that it was invalid. Judge Johnson declined to give any opinion, considering it repugnant to professional delicacy, propriety and justice, to decide upon the rights, liberties and lives of men without hearing them, and that he regarded the decision of his learned brethren, Lecompte and Elmore, against the Governor, as extra-judicial, improper, unprecedented, and indefensible.

July 25th, the two Houses went into joint session, and elected the various County Officers, for the several counties into which they had divided the Territory. These appointments are for *six years*—all Pro-Slavery of course.

On the 23d of August, Judge Le Compte gave a collation to the Legislature for the honor they had conferred on him by locating the capitol at the town named after him. The festival took place at the dining-hall of Johnson's Mission. Champagne was bountifully partaken of. Gov. Reeder was called for and made the best speech of the occasion, keeping his personal friends and political foes in a roar of laughter by telling some humorous anecdotes. Judge Elmore, on being toasted, rose, thanked the company for their sympathy, and announced his determination to resist President Pierce's usurpation of power, in assuming to remove him. The reporter of *The Missouri Democrat* concludes his account of this affair in the following words: "I remember no more, except that I went out and lay down on the sward—to hear the grass grow, of course—and awoke at five o'clock the next morning."

On the 25th August, a fight occurred in the Council Chamber. Dr. Brooks, of Westport, struck Councilor M'Donald between the eyes. The difficulty originated about a preemption claim. Bystanders prevented them from settling their claim on each other in this pugilistic manner.

Among the acts passed by this Legislature were the following:

AN ACT TO PUNISH OFFENSES AGAINST SLAVE PROPERTY.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Kansas*, That every person, bond or free, who shall be convicted of actually raising a rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, in this Territory, shall suffer death.

SEC. 2. Every free person who shall aid or assist in any rebellion or insurrection of slaves, free negroes or mulattoes, or shall furnish arms, or do any overt act in furtherance of such rebellion or insurrection, shall suffer death.

SEC. 3. If any free person shall by speaking, writing or printing, advise, persuade, or induce any slaves to rebel, conspire against, or murder any citizen of the Territory, or shall bring into, print, write, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in the bringing into, printing, writing, publishing or circulating in this Territory any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet or circular for the purpose of exciting insurrection, rebellion, revolt, or conspiracy, on the part of the slaves, free negroes or mulattoes against the citizens of the Territory or any part of them, such person shall be guilty of felony and suffer death.

SEC. 4. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 5. If any person aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 6. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of Grand Larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed or carried away out of this Territory; and in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any County of this Territory, into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person; and on conviction thereof the person offending shall suffer death, or be imprisoned at hard labor for not less than ten years.

SEC. 7. If any person shall entice, persuade, or induce any slave to escape from the service of his master or owner in this Territory, or shall aid or assist any slave in escaping from the service of his master owner, or shall assist, harbor, or conceal any slave who may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

SEC. 8. If any person in this Territory shall aid or assist, harbor or conceal any slave who has escaped from the service of his master or owner in another State or Territory, such person shall be punished in like manner as if such slave had escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory.

SEC. 9. If any person shall resist any officer while attempting to arrest any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, or shall rescue such slave when in the custody of any officer or other person, or shall entice, persuade, aid or assist such slave to escape from the custody of any officer or other person who may have such slave in custody, whether such slave may have escaped from the service of his master or owner in this Territory or in any other State or Territory, the person so offending shall be guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 10. If any Marshal, Sheriff, or Constable, or the Deputy of any such officer, shall, when required by any person, refuse to aid or assist in the arrest and capture of any slave that may have escaped from the service of his master or owner, whether such slave shall have escaped from his master or owner in this Territory, or any State or other Territory, such officer shall be fined in a sum of not less than one hundred, or more than five hundred dollars.

SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into, publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, printing, publishing or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill, or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not less than five years.

SEC. 12. If any free person, by speaking or writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory, or shall introduce into this Territory, print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this Territory, written, printed, published or circulated in this Territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular, containing any denial of the right of persons to hold slaves in this Territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years.

SEC. 13. No person who is conscientiously opposed to holding slaves, or who does not admit the right to hold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a Juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this act.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after the 15th day of September, A. D. 1855.

J. H. STRINGFELLOW, Speaker of the House.
Attest, J. M. LYLE, Clerk.

THOMAS JOHNSON, President of the Council.
Attest, J. A. HALDERMAN, Clerk.

AN ACT to punish persons Decoying Slaves from their masters.

Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory:

SECTION 1. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, or with intent to effect or procure the freedom of such slaves, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

SEC 2. If any person shall aid or assist in enticing, decoying, or persuading, or carrying away, or sending out of this Territory, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave, or with intent to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, and on conviction thereof shall suffer death.

SEC. 3. If any person shall entice, decoy, or carry away out of any State or other Territory of the United States, any slave belonging to another, with intent to procure or effect the freedom of such slave or to deprive the owner thereof of the services of such slave, and shall bring such slave into this Territory, he shall be adjudged guilty of grand larceny, in the same manner as if such slave had been enticed, decoyed, or carried away out of this Territory; in such case the larceny may be charged to have been committed in any county of this Territory into or through which such slave shall have been brought by such person, and, on conviction thereof, the person offending shall suffer death.

AN ACT to regulate Elections.

Be it enacted &c SECTION 1. Every free white male citizen of the United States and every free male Indian who is made a citizen by treaty or otherwise and over the age of twenty-one years, who shall be an inhabitant of this Territory and of the county or district in which he offers to vote, and shall have paid a Territorial tax shall be a qualified elector for all elective officers; and all Indians who are inhabitants of this Territory, and who may have adopted the customs of the white man and who are liable to pay taxes, shall be deemed citizens; Provided That no soldier seaman or mariner in the regular army or navy of the United States shall be entitled to vote by reason of being on service therein: And provided further, That no person who shall have been convicted of any violation of any of the provisions of an act of Congress entitled "An Act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters" approved Feb 12, 1793, or of an act to amend and supplementary to said Act approved Sept. 18, 1850; whether such conviction were by criminal proceeding or by civil action for the recovery of any penalty prescribed by either of said Acts, in any Courts of the United States, or of any State or Territory, of any offense deemed infamous shall be entitled to vote at any election, or to hold any office in this Territory: And provided further That if any person offering to vote shall be challenged and be required to take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the Judges of the Election that he will sustain the provisions of the above-recited Acts of Congress, and of the act entitled "An Act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," approved May 30 1854 and shall refuse to take such oath or affirmation, the vote of such person shall be rejected.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act to provide for the collection of the Revenue

Be it enacted, &c SECTION 1. That in addition to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act for the Collection of the Revenue," the Sheriff of each and every county shall, on or before the first Monday of October A. D. 1855, collect the sum of one dollar as a poll tax from each person in the said Territory of Kansas who is or may be entitled to vote in said Territory, as provided in said Act, to which this is supplementary.

An act designating Lecompton as the capital of the Territory.

An act appointing but one voting district for each precinct.

An act decreeing that aliens desirous of becoming citizens shall take an oath to support the Constitution, Orgânic Act, and Fugitive Slave Law.

Numerous other acts, principally of a local character, were passed.

The Legislature closed its proceedings in the early part of September, having appointed their friends and themselves to all the offices provided for by Act of Congress for two years.

SLAVERY EXTENSION OUTRAGES.

Several of the Missouri ruffians waited on the Governor in person soon after the spring election of 1855, and threatened to hang him unless he would give the pro-slavery candidates certificates of election. His reply was: "Gentlemen, two or three of you can assassinate me, but a legion cannot compel me to do that which my conscience does not approve."

On Saturday, April 14th, 1855, 200 citizens of Platte Co., Mo., assembled at Parkville, Mo., and attacked the office of *The Luminary*, which they had charged with Free State proclivities on the Kansas question. They destroyed the fixtures and threw the press into the river. The editors, J. S. Park and Wm. J. Patterson, were absent at the time, or they would have been violently dealt with.

On the 30th of April, there was a political gathering at Leavenworth City, when Malcolm Clark, a prominent pro-slavery politician, cried out, after a question had been put by the chair, "We have the majority." To this a lawyer, named McCrea, replied, "It's a lie;" whereupon Clark struck him with a club, which sent him stunned and staggering against a wall. As soon as he recovered, McCrea drew a revolver and shot Clark, killing him instantly. McCrea was hotly pursued by Clark's friends, but escaped the shots fired at him. He ran into the river and was sheltered behind the bank, where his friends found him and delivered him to the authorities at the fort for protection.

On the 17th of May, 1855, fourteen of the Mis-

sourian ruffians crossed the river at Leavenworth, and seized Mr. William Phillips, one of the most intelligent and respectable citizens, a lawyer, who had contested the election in his district (the 16th), on which account a new election was ordered. They carried him across the river before the people of the place had collected to determine what to do, and then it was too late to rescue him. Phillips was taken several miles into Missouri, one side of his head shaved, and all his clothes stripped off. He was then tarred and feathered. They next rode him on a rail a mile and a half, put him up at auction, and sold him at one dollar as an insult to such as are opposed to the sale of slaves. He was then taken home by his purchaser. Mr. Phillips was partner to M'Crea, who was at that time confined at the fort for killing Clark. Phillips maintained his ground as a Free Soiler and Free State man through this trying ordeal. Although threatened with still greater violence if he did not leave the Territory, he insisted that he would remain at Leavenworth. He afterward returned safely to that place.

On the 20th of May, 1855, several members of the Blue Lodge Missourians visited Osawatomie, and seized a Mr. Baker. They took his rifle and broke it over a stump, mounted him on a mule, and carried him some distance into the woods. They then took measures to hang him, without judge or jury, and upon his suggesting to them that he should have the privilege of speaking for himself, he was allowed to do so. After he had made his statement the company were about equally divided; one half sided with Baker, and the other half with Kirby, the leader of the gang. At this instant one of the Missourians handed Baker a revolver, cocked and capped, upon which Kirby held his peace. Baker was finally released, but gave up his claim, intending to prosecute it, however, at a more favorable time.

EMIGRATION.

From the time of the organization of the Territory emigrants have been proceeding thither.

The following companies have been and still are in active operation in assisting persons to settle in Kansas Territory:

AMERICAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY, N. Y. CITY.—Secretary, Theo. Dwight, 110 Broadway. This Company has founded the Council City settlement.

EMIGRANT AID COMPANY OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Conducted by Eli Thayer, General Pomroy, A. Hadrend, and John S. William s. Secretary, Thomas H. Webb, Tremont street, Boston. This Company has afforded considerable aid to emigrants to Kansas, and has promoted the erection of several towns.

NEW-YORK KANSAS LEAGUE.—Many persons have been sent to Kansas through the instrumentality of this League. Conducted by Geo. Walter, 110 Broadway, N. Y. City.

OCTAGON SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—This Company is on the Temperance and Joint-stock principles. Stock purchasable by money or labor. Settlement on the Octagon Plan. Secretary, HENRY S. CLUBB, N. Y. City.

VEGETARIAN SETTLEMENT COMPANY.—This Company has a subscribed capital of $22,500, in shares at $5 each. Subscriptions payable in labor or money. On the Vegetarian and Joint-stock p inciples. Settlement on the Octagon Plan. Secretary, HENRY S. CLUBB, N. Y City.

The expense of moving eight persons and teams (wagons) a distance of 700 miles was less than $40. In a good season it would not be more than $20. The best route is through Iowa, crossing the Missouri at any convenient point, and striking south-west to Lawrence or Fort Riley, or any other point the emigrant may have in view. The people of Iowa do not take advantage of Eastern settlers, nor regard them with suspicion, nor endeavor to impose upon them, as some of the people of Missouri do.

One of the great features of Kansas trade is that resulting from the Mormon, Oregon, and Santa Fé emigration, which produces a local demand for produce; so that an industrious and energetic farmer can hardly fail to do well there.

SETTLEMENTS.

The principal towns in Kansas are, Lawrence, Leavenworth, Pawnee, Topeka, Osawatamie, Boston, and Grasshopper Falls. These, except Leavenworth, have sprung from the efforts of Northern men, and are chiefly composed of industrious mechanics, farmers, etc., with mills, churches, and newspapers. If the elections in the precincts where these towns are located, were without the interference of Missourians, they would, without question, carry Free-State tickets by large majorities; and although the Atchison invaders have carried the elections hitherto, prior to that held by the Free-State men on the 9th of October last, they have not really built one town. Their voters, having fulfilled the purpose for which they were hired, have returned to their homes in Missouri, leaving the labor of erecting towns, improving lands, and building public works, to the industry and enterprise of Northern settlers. Lawrence, on the 22d of May, 1855, elected, by a majority of 288 against 20, a Free-State delegation to the Legislature. Boston elected a Free-State Councilor and three Free-State delegates, in the teeth of an opposition of braggart hirelings imported from Missouri. While Douglas and other towns, commenced by the Pro-Slavery politicians, have fallen into decay, the towns which we have named, and many others, are in a flourishing condition, and exhibit all the evidences of prosperity, which invariably accompany Northern industry and enterprise. These facts indicate what will be the result when the permanent settlers of the country are permitted to do their own voting and make their own laws.

NEWSPAPERS.

BANNER: Published by T. C. Conner & Co., Council City—*Free-State.*

FREE-STATE: Published at Lawrence.

HERALD: Published at Leavenworth—*Pro-Slavery.*

HERALD OF FREEDOM: Published by G. W. Brown & Co., at Lawrence—*Free-State.*

INQUIRER: Published at Pawnee—*Democratic.*

PIONEER: Published at Kickapoo—*Pro-Slavery.*

TERRITORIAL REGISTER: Published at Leavenworth by M. Sevier—*Neutral.*

TRIBUNE: Published at Lawrence—*Free-State.*

SQUATTER SOVEREIGN: Published at Atchison—*Pro-Slavery.*

FREE-STATE MOVEMENT.

A strong organization has been formed of determined and energetic men to secure for Kansas a Constitution protective of personal liberty. On

first arriving in the country, the Eastern emigrants had to erect their cabins and attend to their new farms, and could not do much in politics. The Pro-Slavery party, living on the Missouri borders, had the advantage of new settlers, and consequently overcame them by superior numbers, organization, and violence. But a change is rapidly taking place in favor of Freedom, and all the Eastern men are united on the one great issue—the establishment of Freedom in the Territory.

On the sixth of March, 1855, a meeting of the Free-State party was held at Pawnee, when resolutions were adopted declaring the right of popular sovereignty, aversion to the attempt to impose upon the citizens of Kansas by the introduction of negro slavery, pledging support to no man for a seat in the Legislature who is not clearly against the introduction of slavery, branding as an iniquitous outrage the violation of the ballot-box at the fall election by the Missourians, sustaining Governor Reeder, and electing a committee to nominate candidates for the Legislature. This meeting was an enthusiastic one, and was followed by others in various parts of the Territory.

On the 5th of September, 1855, a Free-State Convention was held at Big Springs. It was numerously and respectably attended, being composed of men of standing and position from every district in the Territory, numbering in all one hundred delegates.

This Convention, among other resolutions, resolved to repudiate all the acts of the so-called Legislature of Kansas; to take no part in the election of a delegate to Congress which that body had appointed; but to appoint an election to take place one week after that appointed by the Legislature. Ex-Governor Reeder was agreed upon as the candidate of the Free-State party. It was expected that he would be elected on the occasion without opposition; and as General Whitfield would be elected by the Missourians, the effect would be to bring the question of popular rights in Kansas before the House of Representatives at Washington.

A convention assembled at Topeka, on the 19th of September, to consider the expediency of the immediate formation of a State Government. Ten districts were represented by thirty-nine delegates. President—Wm. Y. Roberts of Washington.

Numerous resolutions were adopted. The first, "By the people of Kansas Territory, in Delegate Convention assembled," authorizes the holding an election on the second Tuesday of October, in the several precincts of the Territory, for members of a Convention to form a State Constitution, preparatory to application for admission into the Union.

The second apportions the Delegates and fixes their number at 52—twice the number of Representatives in the Legislature.

The third provides for an "Executive Committee of Kansas Territory" of seven members, who shall have the general superintendence of the affairs of the Territory, so far as regards the organization of a State Government.

The fourth resolution provides for the manner of conducting the election. The fifth, for proclaiming the names of the Delegates elected to said Convention.

The sixth, that the Constitutional Convention shall be held at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of October next.

The seventh to the eleventh make necessary provision for practical operations.

The twelfth, that if at the time of holding the election "it shall be inconvenient, on account of *Indian hostilities* or *any other cause whatever*," to proceed with said election peaceably and undisturbed, the Judges of election are authorized to adjourn the election to any other time or place.

The thirteenth and last for contesting seats, &c.

An address to the people of the Territory and of the civilized world was authorized, and a committee of nineteen appointed to prepare the same, and to provide lecturers and speakers to visit every portion of the Territory, give notice of election, &c.

The Convention adjourned with three tremendous cheers for the new Government.

The election for a Delegate to Congress, ordered by the fraudulent Legislature sitting at Shawnee Mission, was held as directed, on the 1st of October, and was conducted as usual. The voters had mainly come over from Missouri on purpose; they did not seem to be so numerous as on former occasions, but made up the deficiency by voting oftener. When they had polled as many votes as they deemed sufficient for Whitfield, they varied the performance by putting in a few for Reeder, supposing that would give the affair a better look at a distance. Altogether they polled some 2,300 votes for Whitfield, and might easily have made it 5,000, or any other number. Voting once more around would have done that. But an election held on or about the same day to fix the county seat of the county including Leavenworth, Delaware, and Kickapoo, drew out some *twenty-eight hundred* votes, of which Delaware obtained a plurality—the whole number of rightful voters in the county not exceeding seven hundred. The result elicited a most pathetic remonstrance from the Pro-Slavery Leavenworth *Herald*, which insisted that the Missourians had no right to come over in regiments, under the stimulus of free rifles, free dinners, and free grog, to vote in a mere *local* election. The distinction here insinuated seems rather ingenious than well founded.

On the 9th of October, pursuant to notice, the Free-State men held their election. They allowed no non-resident to vote, and no resident who had not been such for at least thirty days; they had regular inspectors, opened their polls, closed them, and counted the ballots with due regularity, returning some 2400 votes cast—nearly all for Gov. Reeder as Delegate. They also elected delegates from the several districts to a Constitutional Convention to assemble at Topeka on the fourth Tuesday of the month, as aforesaid, and form a State Constitution.

That Convention assembled accordingly, and chose Col. James H. Lane its President. Col. Lane was a member of the last Congress from Indiana, warmly supported the Nebraska bill, and is still a National Democrat. Many other members are of similar political stripe, and much time was consumed in an attempt to obtain from the Convention an indorsement of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This, it was confidently stated by several of the members, would secure the support of Douglas, Cass, and other leading squatter-sovereignty members of Congress, for the State

organization, and would thus insure its sanction by that body. But the majority of the Convention seemed not to estimate at so high a value the friendship of these persons, or to regard their aid as much to be relied upon, and this proposition, after being once carried, finally received the go-by. Another matter of warm discussion was, whether the new State government should be inaugurated at once, or should wait to receive the sanction of Congress. Dr. Robinson and other Eastern delegates were in favor of the latter course. For the former, the example of California was urged, and the absolute necessity of providing forthwith a government for the Territory, that which had been intended to be organized under the Kansas-Nebraska Act having come to nothing in consequence of the Missouri invasion. This latter argument it was not easy to answer, and the immediate organization was finally carried. It was provided that the Constitution, as adopted, should be submitted to the votes of the people on the 15th of December, and if sustained by a majority of the voters, that the election under it for State officers should take place on the third Tuesday in January.

As the delegates came originally from various States, there was considerable diversity of sentiment among them, and occasion for compromise, but the Constitution, as finally adopted, was signed by all the members with the greatest appearance of unanimity and enthusiasm.

Though it was provided by the Bill of Rights that "Slavery shall not exist in the State," yet to avoid any charge of ultraism, it was also with strange inconsistency provided that this prohibition should not go into operation until the 4th of July, 1857, thus giving the slaveholders ample time to remove their slaves. A clause prohibiting the settlement of free negroes in the State, was strongly urged by many members; and it was finally agreed to submit such a provision to the people in a separate article.

The boundaries, in accordance with those laid down in the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, extend west to the summits of the Rocky Mountains. Married women are to be secured in their right of individual property obtained either before or after marriage, and an equal right in the control and education of the children. In prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence, and shall be deemed a justification. A State University and Normal Schools are to be established. The civilized and friendly Indians may become citizens of the State. Judges are to be elected by the people. Topeka is to be the capital, temporarily, until a permanent site is selected by the Legislature. The project of a free banking system was submitted to the people in an article by itself.

The Convention, having completed its labors, adjourned on the 11th of November.

This Constitution was signed, November 11th, by the following persons, members of the Convention by which it was formed:—

Robert Klotz, M. J. Parrott, M. W. Delahay, W. R. Griffith, G. S. Hillyer, William Hicks, S. N. Latta, John Landis, H. Burson, C. W. Stewart, J. M. Arther, J. L. Sayle, Caleb May, S. Mewhiny, A. Curtiss, A Hunting, R. Knight, O. C. Brown, W. Graham Morris Hunt, J. H. Nesbitt, C. K. Holliday, David Dodge, J. A. Wakefield, W. Y. Roberts, G. W. Smith, J. G. Thompson, G. A. Cutler, J. K. Goodin, J. M. Tutton, Thomas Bell, R. H. Crosby, P. C. Schuyler, C. Robinson, M. F. Conway, J. S. Emery.

J. H. LANE, President.

SAMUEL S. SMITH, Secretary.

CHARLES A. FOSTER, Assistant Secretary.

In caucus, the same persons adopted the annexed resolutions:—

Resolved, That we recognize but two political parties in this Territory, namely, a Free State and a Pro Slavery party; and in our party no test should be required for office except honesty, ability and devotion to the Free State cause.

Resolved, That a State Convention be held in the city of Lawrence, on the 22d day of December, to nominate State officers.

The Convention also issued scrip to pay its expenses to the amount of $25,000, for the payment of which the first General Assembly is to provide.

Immediately after the adjournment of the Free State Convention, the leaders of the Pro-Slavery party called "a Law and Order Convention," which met at Leavenworth on the 14th of November. Governor Shannon presided; and Judges Lecompte and Elmore acted as Vice Presidents, and Dr. Stringfellow as Secretary. The resolutions sustain the Kansas act, assail Reeder, call the Topeka Convention a treasonable assemblage, endorse Governor Shannon, and pledge the law and order loving, State rights loving, Union loving party to the support of the Executive and the laws of the Territory. The Convention then adjourned, the outrages of the Pro-Slavery men going on as before.

The St. Louis *Republican* of October 30 published a long *exposé* on the authority of one Patrick Laughlin, an Irishman, who professed to have belonged to it, of a secret military society formed by the Free State men, to force abolition on Kansas by the argument of Sharp's rifles.

Shortly after, Laughlin got into a fight at Doniphan with one Collins, on the subject of this exposé, in the course of which Laughlin shot Collins dead, for which, as has been the ordinary course in cases of outrages and murder committed by the Pro-Slavery men, no steps were taken to punish him. On the 22d of Nov., another brutal murder was committed by one Coleman, at Hickory Point, about twelve miles north of Lawrence. This Coleman waylaid and shot a neighbor of his named Dow, because Dow had complained of trespasses by Coleman on his claim. The murderer and his accomplices fled to Lecompton to Governor Shannon, and the step taken for the punishment of this murder was to send a Missouri Postmaster, whom the sham Legislature had made Sheriff of Douglas County, to arrest a man named Branson, at whose house Dow lodged, and against whom Coleman swore a complaint that he was in fear of his life. Branson was released from arrest by a party of his neighbors and took refuge in Lawrence. The Sheriff gave out that Shannon had promised to back him with 10,000 men, and the people of Lawrence armed and associated for mutual defense. The most extravagant rumors were spread through Missouri, and telegraphed eastward. Shannon even telegraphed to the President for authority to call out the U. S. troops in Fort Leavenworth. Large bodies of Missourians marched to Shannon's assistance, but the rumors of Sharp's rifles at Lawrence appear to have prevented any attack.—Such, at the moment that we go to press, is the condition of things in Kansas.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

THE year 1854 was eminently one of disaster and calamity for Europe. It witnessed the first passages of that mighty struggle which, with all the stupendous operations that attend it, now agitates the world. The year 1855 came bringing nothing for hope, everything for sorrow—the loss of one hundred thousand precious lives—already the profitless expenditure of an immense aggregate of property. Seemingly aimless and barren of results, the great war had as yet no conclusions to offer, save the storied heroism of contending soldiers—their steady valor and calm defiance of death; the painful glories of Alma and Inkermann and Balaklava. Disastrous dilatoriness, the absence from their deliberations of a spirit of wise statesmanship, the predominance of partisan prejudices and passions, characterized the sittings of the Vienna Conference. They had no acceptable terms of peace to proffer, because they possessed no persuasive force of harmony in themselves. The most hopeless incompetency, the saddest poverty of resources, the tamest plodding after the slowest ideas, on the part of those who should have managed the British war establishment, disgraced their administration in every branch of the service, and promised nothing better than the horrors of a Walcheren. With the exception of the Ministerial organs, which attempted a poor defense of the blunders and abortions of the Crimean expedition, the English press burst out in full chorus against its conductors. The bonds of silence were rudely broken, and sneer and irony and taunt, bitter sarcasms, bold denunciations, alarming threats, assailed the ears of the Ministry. *The London Times* of Jan. 20, in a leading article, declared that in the face of the increasing mismanagement in the Crimea, and the helplessness of the government at home, it would be criminal to hide any longer the full truth from the British public. Another article from the same journal, on Jan. 25, summed up the dreadful facts by saying that, at the existing rate of diminution, Lord Raglan and his staff would soon be the only survivors of the expedition; and Lord John Russell, in a speech in Parliament explanatory of his resignation of his seat in the Cabinet, declared the accounts from the camp before Sevastopol to be "not only painful, but horrible and heart-rending." Of more than 60,000 men, sent to the Crimea in ten months, not more than 17,000 were fit for duty in January, 1855; of these, some sixty or eighty died daily, and about 200 or 250 were every day prostrated by sickness, from which but a very small number recovered; and out of the 43,000 dead or sick, not 7,000 were disabled by the direct action of the enemy.

They wanted food, clothing, shelter, everything; neither medical nor surgical stores were on the spot; the sick and wounded either lay on the cold, wet ground, exposed to the weather, or were crowded on board ships moored in an open roadstead, without attendance or the simplest requisites for medical treatment. At first it was said that Government had neglected to send the necessary supplies to the scene of action, but soon enough it got to be known that this had been only partially true in the beginning, and was by no means the case now. Everything had been furnished, even in profusion; but, unfortunately, nothing ever happened to reach the spot where it was most needed. The medical stores were at Varna, while the sick or wounded were in the Crimea or at Scutari. The garrison at Varna enjoyed abundance, while the camp famished. Everybody made himself busy, and yet nobody would perform duties which had not devolved upon him at home in time of peace; so that not a man was to be found to do that business which was created by the very war itself. Chaotic confusion, demoralization, despair, were officers of the day. And all this while Government was not merely waiting for notes and protocols from Vienna; Government was laying down a submarine telegraph from Varna to Balaklava to report the dead, and constructing a railway from Balaklava to Sevastopol to remove them. But for the French, the miserable remnant of the British army would have been exterminated. The admirable management of the French—that management which is not the merit of any particular administration, but a consequence of the warlike spirit of the people; of that other quality in which they excel, of arranging details in the most harmonious and convenient manner; and, finally, of twenty-five years' experience in Algeria—served at this juncture, not merely to preserve themselves intact, but to cover their exposed allies. Before the first of February, almost all the British generals had fled the Crimean Golgotha, and England had at last demanded to know on whose heads rested the blood of her bravest. On January 26, Mr. Roebuck, in the House of Commons, moved for a Committee of Inquiry into the immediate causes of the Crimean disasters, and the conduct of the war gen-

erally. This motion, pressed as it was by the searching inquisitiveness of its author, and the undaunted pertinacity of Mr. Layard, and ably supported by Disraeli, and Stafford, and Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, fell like a bomb in the midst of the ministerial camp and scattered the Aberdeen government, disorganizing immediately the Cabinet thrown up in its place by driving off the Peelite contingent, and compelling Lord Palmerston to erect a fabric of purely Whig material. This Committee, however, did not fulfil the promise of the motion which procured it. Efforts were successfully employed to embarrass its action and waste its labors in a weak result. The report was read on June 18; the aristocratic prisoners had escaped with a sweet correction. Nevertheless, things have gone better for the army since, and there is reason to believe that its administration has been reformed.

In March the friends of peace derived new hopes from the death of the Emperor Nicholas, who expired on the 2d of pulmonary apoplexy, and with such suddenness as to give occasion at first to some suspicions of a palace conspiracy. It was hoped that Russia, thus in a critical strait, deprived of her head and right arm, of the unsparing energy and iron will of her self-sufficing Czar, would presently succumb. But it soon became apparent that Alexander II. was true to the hereditary policy of his family, and would not depart, in consent at least, from the severely national measures of his father. In his manifesto, on taking possession of the throne, he said: "May Providence so aid us that we may be able to strengthen Russia in the highest degree of power and glory: that by us may be accomplished the views and designs of our illustrious predecessors, Peter, Catharine, Alexander, and our august father of imperishable memory." "If the conferences which are about to open at Vienna do not lead to a result honorable to us, then at the head of my faithful Russia I will combat, and I will perish sooner than yield." Nevertheless, later events have shown that Alexander is a prince of gentler mold, and that the temper, if not the genius, of his father has descended to his brother Constantine, who is arbitrary and arrogant, and, like Nicholas, chafes fiercely at the reverses which have thus far in the reign of Alexander afflicted the nation.

Urged by an ill-considered policy, Sardinia alone, of the Powers of the second order, has joined the Western Alliance. She has done this under no circumstances of advantage, but even with humiliating conditions appended to the compact. The Cabinet of Turin has not acquired the right to sit at the green table of Vienna and participate in the negotiations; and if peace be concluded, Sardinia will have no representation or part in it. She cannot contribute importantly to the humiliation of Russia, but will materially weaken herself and promote Austrian sway in Italy. The Cabinet of Turin has alienated itself from the Liberals of the Peninsula and forfeited their confidence. As Mazzini said, it has made itself traitor to the future and to the emancipation of Italy. The ablest of all the circulars issued by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in connection with these events, was the declaration of war against Sardinia. Therein Sardinia was plausibly reproached with ingratitude, and smartly corrected for her breach of the customs consecrated by the law of nations.

In Vienna the efforts of diplomacy at each new conference proved abortive, nor were they at any time distinguished by that invention, foresight and force combined for which success should have been expected. The "Four Points," or guarantees, of which a harmonious interpretation by the great Powers was in vain striven for by their representatives, were — 1. Abolition of the Russian protectorate in Moldavia and Wallachia, and placing the privileges granted by the Sultan under the joint guarantee of the Five Powers; 2. Free navigation of the Danube; 3. Limitation of Russia's force in the Black Sea, forbidding her preponderance; or the complete neutralization of that sea; and 4. The guarantee by the Five Powers of the privileges of Christians in Turkey. Of these, the third has ever been the most difficult. It was not to be expected that the Czar should consent to national reductions, in the shape of a diminished fleet, or the Black Sea changed into a mere mercantile lake. How should he surrender his defensive fleets and arsenals? To Russia the Black Sea is what canals and the southern waters are to England. The Euxine is the chief outlet of Russian activity. On the Euxine depend the harbors of the Sea of Azoff, and the security of Russian possessions beyond the Caucasus. As well ask England to surrender Gibraltar, Malta, Corfu—or France to give up Toulon—and to exclude from the Mediterranean the men-of-war of all nations; as well ask England to reduce her military strength in Bermuda, and limit her naval force in the West Indies. For all of these are of far less importance to England than are the shores of the Black Sea to the security and life of Russia.

It is by way of this much mooted Third Point and the memorable episode of Lord John Russell, whose uncandid position toward Count Buol and Drouyn de l'Huys compelled his resignation from the Cabinet with circumstances of disgrace, that we are enabled to arrive at some imperfect con-

clusions touching the policy of Austria. A solution of the difficult knot presented by the Third Point was proposed by Count Buol, the Austrian Minister, at a private conference in his chamber, in which it was stipulated that there should always exist a counterpoise of forces, whereby if Russia increased her naval power in the Black Sea beyond its existing dimensions, England, France, Austria and Turkey might augment theirs in proportion; and further, that there should be a treaty by which Austria, Great Britain, and France should guarantee the independence and integrity of Turkey, Russia being a party to that guaranty. This solution was cordially accepted by Lord John Russell, and by Drouyn de l'Huys, the French representative, to be by them submitted to their respective governments. Austria, on her part, pledged herself to enter into active armed alliance with France and England, in the event of the acceptance by them and rejection by Russia of her proposition. Louis Napoleon gave this proposal his assent, subject to the decision of England. Lord Palmerston and the English Cabinet rejected it, whereupon Drouyn de l'Huys refused to continue in the direction of a war which he pronounced to be no longer necessary, and resigned the Foreign Bureau. Not so, however, with the English Plenipotentiary; he retained his seat in the Cabinet, and, speaking on the motions of Messrs. Gibson and Layard, even argued explicitly that the terms proposed by Count Buol were not to be entertained; and so continued, until his previous approval and acceptance of them were exposed by Count Buol and Drouyn de l'Huys. This acceptance furnished to Austria the pretext and opportunity she desired, and which she at once embraced, of retiring with great apparent honor from her engagement. With an ingenuous candor, so well becoming her career, she exclaimed: "Here is a proposal admitted by your own representatives to afford the base of a just and honorable peace. How can you look to us for support when you reject that which your own plenipotentiaries have deemed sufficient?" From protocol to protocol, from one note to another, the diplomacy of Austria has most successfully avoided everything that could dissipate the fog in which she has involved her course. She has never risked a move or taken a step without having first tried how far it would be safe, and secured all the chances and advantages for herself. Her central position between the belligerents; her strategic attitude toward the Principalities, and after their occupation, toward Russia, and her military organization, have greatly assisted the crafty maneuvers of her diplomacy. Each party has been unwilling to drive Austria into a corner or to tear away the veil—still in the confident expectation that at the last moment she would prove an ally to itself. Once, previous to the crossing of the Danube, the Czar put the question to Austria: "Do you wish for war or peace?" and she succeeded in eluding it by an undecided answer. Thus, as neither of the belligerents has wished to offend her, all have been obliged to be satisfied with what she might choose to hold before their eyes. It has always been a phantom constantly escaping the grasp.

Throughout the contest, from first to last, Prussia has taken strong and decided ground for absolute neutrality—she has refused to assume an attitude hostile to Russia; she has maintained throughout that the acceptance by the Czar of the Four Points should satisfy all exigencies, and that in her view the interests of Europe in general, as well as of Germany, are guaranteed by the acceptance of the joint protectorate over the Principalities, and the free navigation of the Danube; she has never admitted the existence of any dangerous projects or schemes of Russia against Western Europe, or any desire on the part of the Czar to make war on Austria or Germany; she has steadily refused the demands of Austria for the immediate mobilization of the Federal Army; and she has formed the nucleus around which the smaller states of Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, and Germany have gathered, to persist in the same neutral policy; she has remembered and respected the appeal of the dying Czar. Though she held no seat in the Congress, she had constant access to its records. Of all the Powers she has the most sincere desire for peace. Often appearing to have no policy at all, she has really pursued a fixed one; and thus has been forced to disregard English parliamentary insults, to detect and defeat French tricks, to be uninfluenced by Russian family ties, and to resist Austria's treacherous insinuation.

Early in the year, Louis Napoleon engaged the speculations of the world upon the possible results of a personal visit, by himself, to the Crimea. On second thought, however, he found it safer to remain at home; on the programme of its movements this martial demonstration was changed to an amiable call on the Queen of England; and the watchers for Peace looked elsewhere for signs and tokens.

The military events of the year began in April to assume an aspect of magnitude and importance in proportion with the great scale of the war. On February 17, 30,000 Russians had advanced against Eupatoria—then garrisoned with 40,000 Turks—from the north-west, and after

making an energetic reconnoissance, compelling the Turks to show their strength, and ascertaining the situation and quality of the intrenchments, judiciously retired. This movement was, at the time, magnified into a battle.

On the morning of April 9, the second bombardment of Sevastopol began. It was continued for thirteen successive days with the energy and vivacity of what the Russians themselves called an "infernal fire." About 350 guns were brought into battery, and 350,000 projectiles fired by the Allies; but each succeeding morning showed that the Russian works had been repaired by night, and presented as good a front as before. The superiority of the Allied force was clearly established, but without the production of any greater moral impression. Following some not very valuable or glorious successes on the Sea of Azoff, the Allies, on June 7, renewed their attempts upon Sevastopol—the main points of attack being the Mamelon and the White Tower. After an "infernal fire" of nearly twenty-two hours, a French column advanced against the Mamelon, while the British, in smaller force, proceeded to the parallel assault. A hot engagement resulted favorably for the attacking parties; the Russians were driven out of the works; the Allies took possession. On June 18, a similar attack was made upon the Malakoff and Redan batteries. The French attempted the former, with three heavy columns; the English directed an assault against the Redan, but too late, as the French complained, to effect a diversion in their favor. Both armies were repulsed with terrible slaughter—especially on the part of the British—and with the almost utter loss of the advantages they had gained on the 7th.

On June 28, Lord Raglan died—just in time to escape Mr. Roebuck's motion attributing to his weakness and irresolution the disasters in the Crimea—just in time to elude the imperative demand of the journals for his recall. He was succeeded by Gen. Simpson.

On August 9, Sweaborg, in the Gulf of Finland—one of Russia's strong places—indeed, scarcely inferior to Cronstadt—was bombarded by the mortar and gun boats of the Allied squadron. A conflagration, lasting forty-five hours, destroyed nearly all the magazines and storehouses of the Arsenal. No lives were lost in the fleet. Although this success was largely magnified at first, some of the London journals soon admitted that it was neither brilliant, in a true sense, nor solid. "All the work had yet to be done in the Baltic." There also appeared a letter from Admiral Napier, in which he characterized this bombardment as a failure, because it had not succeeded in damaging the Russian sea-defences.

On August 16, the Russian forces under Liprandi attacked the Allied lines at Traktir bridge, on the Chernaya, before Sevastopol, and were signally repulsed. The fight lasted three hours, and was as obstinate and sanguinary as it was decisive. The Sardinian troops under La Marmora did good service.

In November, a sharp correspondence between Sir James Graham and Admiral Sir Charles Napier was published by the latter, with a view of vindicating his character from the charges preferred against him as the responsible author of the Baltic miscarriage.

After a year of changing fortunes and terrible calamities, the Crimean campaign reached its turning point, in September, 1855, with the final great assault on the south side of Sevastopol and the Karabelnaya suburb, and their evacuation by the Russians. On August 17, the bombardment began. That day the Russians lost 1500 men; on the four following days, 4000; then, in fifteen days to September 5, 8000; and, finally, from the 5th to the 8th, 4000—making a total of 17,500 killed and wounded during the bombardment. Then came the assault; and during this the Russians had 2,684 killed, 6,058 wounded, 1,185 contused, and 1,763 missing—total, nearly 12,000 men; so that their entire loss during the last twenty-three days of the defense of Sevastopol amounted to 30,000 men, to which we may add a loss from sickness of about 10,000 more. Such a diminution of the fighting force on one side—while on the other the losses during the bombardment were but a fifth or sixth, and in the assault not more than three fourths of these numbers—might well induce Gortchakoff to relinquish his attempt to make a second Saragossa of Sevastopol, and to defend it, street by street, house after house. The offensive power of the garrison was completely crushed, its defensive strength greatly reduced. Accordingly, he abandoned the place, retiring, sorely weakened, to the North Forts, beyond the inner harbor, where he proceeded at once to fortify himself, leaving to his enemy great moral and numerical superiority.

An Allied expedition which left the Crimea on October 6, after making a demonstration before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinburn, at the mouth of the Dnieper, which capitulated on the 17th, not without a smart resistance. By their position at Kinburn the Allies placed in close blockade the naval arsenal and port of Nikolaieff, the towns of Cherson and Berislaff, and the whole region watered by the Dnieper, Bug, and Ingour.

On September 24, a successful attack was made by an Allied force on Taman and Phanagoria. The expedition consisted of ten gun-boats.

On September 29, a spirited cavalry engagement occurred at Karghal, near Eupatoria, between a Russian corps of observation (lancers) under Gen. Korff, and some French squadrons (hussars and dragoons) under d'Allonville. The rout of the former was complete.

On the same day, the concentrated main body of the Russian army under Muravieff attacked Kars, on the upper Araxes, which they had been long threatening. The Turkish garrison of Bashi-Bazouks and foot-irregulars, commanded by Gen. Williams, rushed upon the besiegers and ferociously massacred them. Six thousand, it is said, were left dead under the walls. At the same time, a relieving corps of Omer Pasha was on its way to Kars.

The recall of Gen. Simpson, early in November, and the appointment of Gen. Codrington to supersede him, of whose superior energy and fresher ideas the best hopes were entertained, were accepted with general satisfaction by the British army and people.

On October 15, Prince Gorchakoff, having assumed the responsibility vouchsafed to him by the Czar, proclaimed in an order of the day his resolution to hold his ground in the Crimea at all hazards—at least during the Winter. About the same time he was reënforced with 22,000 superior troops, who arrived by way of Perekop with commissariat supplies for eight months.

On November 6, Omer Pasha, at the head of nearly 20,000 men, forced the river Ingour in Asia Minor at four different points in the face of a force of 15,000 Russians, who suffered a heavy loss. Omer pushed on in the direction of Kutais.

While we write, the two armies in the Crimea —altogether about 200,000 on each side—are occupied with hutting and preparing for Winter quarters; active hostilities are confined to the mere interchange of lazy shots; on both sides defensive operations are proceeding; the allied fleets are retiring from the liman of the Dnieper; Omer Pasha is diligently organizing an army for operations in Georgia; Gen. Canrobert, sent to Sweden to win over that power to the anti-Russian league, has been graciously received by the country; Sir Hamilton Seymour, famous for the "secret correspondence" which in the beginning so smartly stimulated the warlike feeling in England, has superseded Lord Westmoreland at the Court of Francis Joseph; the Czar is enforcing a new levy of 400,000 men. There is no star of peace in the sky.

AMERICAN HISTORY IN BRIEF.

The following important facts in the history of the settlement and progress of the United States will be found interesting, and may save the readers of the Almanac as much time as they cost the compiler:

1607 Virginia first settled by the English.
1614 New-York first settled by the Dutch.
1620 Massachusetts settled by the Puritans.
1623 New-Hampshire settled by the Puritans.
1624 New-Jersey settled by the Dutch.
1627 Delaware settled by Swedes and Danes.
1635 Maryland settled by Irish Catholics.
1635 Connecticut settled by the Puritans.
1636 Rhode Island settled by Roger Williams.
1650 North Carolina settled by the English.
1670 South Carolina settled by the Hugonots.
1682 Pennsylvania settled by William Penn.
1788 Georgia settled by Gen. Oglethorpe.
1791 Vermont admitted into the Union.
1792 Kentucky admitted into the Union.
1796 Tennessee admitted into the Union.
1802 Ohio admitted into the Union.
1811 Louisiana admitted into the Union.
1816 Indiana admitted into the Union.
1817 Mississippi admitted into the Union.
1818 Illinois admitted into the Union.
1819 Alabama admitted into the Union.
1820 Maine admitted into the Union.
1821 Missouri admitted into the Union.
1836 Michigan admitted into the Union
1836 Arkansas admitted into the Union.
1845 Florida admitted into the Union.
1845 Texas admitted into the Union.
1846 Iowa admitted into the Union.
1848 Wisconsin admitted into the Union.
1850 California admitted into the Union.

ORIGIN OF PLANTS.

Madder came from the East.
Celery originated in Germany.
The chestnut came from Italy.
The onion originated in Egypt.
Tobacco is a native of Virginia.
The nettle is a native of Europe.
The citron is a native of Greece.
The pine is a native of America.
Oats originated in North Africa.
The poppy originated in the East.
Rye came, originally, from Siberia.
Parsley was first known in Sardinia.
The pear and apple are from Europe.
Spinach was first cultivated in Arabia.
The sunflower was brought from Peru.
The mulberry tree originated in Persia.
The gourd is probably an Eastern plant.
The walnut and peach came from Persia.
The horse chestnut is a native of Thibet.
The cucumber came from the East Indies.
The quince came from the island of Crete.
The radish is a native of China and Japan.
Pease are supposed to be of Egyptian origin.
The garden cress is from Egypt and the East.
Horse-radish came from the South of Europe.
The Zealand flax shows its origin by its name.

LAWS OF CONGRESS.

THE following comprise all the Public Laws of general interest, enacted at the second session of the XXXIIId Congress:

An Act for the better preservation of Life and Property from Vessels shipwrecked on the Coasts of the United States.

This act authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish such additional stations on the coasts of Long Island and New-Jersey for the relief of wrecked vessels, and furnish such apparatus and supplies as he may think proper. Also authorizes the Secretary to appoint a keeper at each station and one superintendent of stations who shall have the powers and perform the duties of an Inspector of the Customs. The act also authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to establish stations at such light-houses as in his judgment he shall deem best, and the keepers of such light houses shall take charge of such boats and apparatus as may be put under their respective care, as a part of their official duties.

An Act to authorize the Issue of Patents to Lands in any State or Territory, in certain cases.

This act provides that in case of any claim to land in any State or Territory which has heretofore been confirmed by law, and in which no provision is made by the confirmatory statute for the issue of patents, it shall be lawful, where surveys for the land have been or may hereafter be made, to issue patents for the claims so confirmed, upon the presentation to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office of plats of survey thereof, duly approved by the surveyor-general of any State or Territory, if the same be found correct by the said commissioner: *Provided*, That such patents shall only operate as a relinquishment of title on the part of the United States, and shall in no manner interfere with any valid adverse right, if such exist, to the same land, nor be construed to preclude a legal investigation and decision by the proper judicial tribunal between adverse claimants to the same land.

An Act making Appropriations for the construction of certain Military Roads in the Territories of Nebraska and Washington.

Appropriates $30,000 for the construction of a military road from the Great Falls of the Missouri River, in the Territory of Nebraska, to intersect the military road now established leading from Walla Walla to Puget's Sound, and $25,000 for the construction of a military road from the Dalles of the Columbia to Columbia City Barracks. Also $30,000 for the construction of a military road from Columbia City Barracks to Fort Steilacoom on Puget's Sound. The said military roads shall be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

An Act to secure the Rights of Citizenship to Children of Citizens of the United States born out of the limits thereof.

This act provides that persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born, out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States: *Provided, however*, That the rights of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States.

Also, that any woman who might lawfully be naturalized under the existing laws, married, or who shall be married to a citizen of the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a citizen.

An Act making an Appropriation for a Territorial Road in the Territory of Nebraska.

Appropriates $50,000 for the purpose of constructing a territorial road from a point on the Missouri River, (opposite the city of Council Bluffs,) in the Territory of Nebraska, to New Fort Kearney, in said territory.

An Act for the Construction of a Military Road in Oregon Territory.

Appropriates $30,000 for the construction of a military road from Astoria to Salem, in the Territory of Oregon.

An Act authorizing the Construction of a Line of Telegraph from the Mississippi or Missouri Rivers to the Pacific Ocean.

Authorizes Hiram O. Alden and James Eddy, their associates and assigns, to construct, at their own expense, a line of telegraph, from such point on the Mississippi or Missouri River as they may hereafter select, through the public lands belonging to the United States, over which lands the right of way two hundred feet in width, for that purpose, is hereby granted, to San Francisco, in California, in as direct a line as practicable.

A further section of the act provides for the punishment of trespassers against the said line of telegraph.

An Act to establish a Court for the Investigation of Claims against the United States.

Enacts that a court shall be established to be called a Court of Claims, to consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to hold their offices during good behavior; and the said court shall hear and determine all claims founded upon any law of Congress, or upon any regulation of an executive department, or upon any contract, express or implied, with the government of the United States, which may be suggested to it by a petition filed therein; and also all claims which may be referred to said court by either house of Congress. It shall be the duty of the claimant in all cases to set forth a full statement of the claim, and of the action thereon in Congress, or by any of the departments, if such action has been had; specifying also what person or persons are owners thereof, or interested therein, and when and upon what consideration such person or persons became so interested. Each of the said judges

shall receive a compensation of $4,000 per annum, payable quarterly, from the treasury of the United States, and shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and discharge faithfully the duties of his office.

§ 2. A solicitor for the United States, to represent the government before said court, shall be appointed, whose duty it shall be to prepare all cases on the part of the government for hearing before said court, and to argue the same when prepared; to cause testimony to be taken, when necessary to secure the interest of the United States; to prepare forms, file interrogatories, and superintend the taking of testimony, in the manner prescribed by said court, and generally to render such services as may be required of him from time to time, in the discharge of the duties of his office. Said solicitor shall receive a compensation of $3,500 per annum.

§ 3. The said court shall have authority to establish rules and regulations for its government; to appoint commissioners to take testimony to be used in the investigation of claims that may come before it; to prescribe the fees they shall receive for their services, and to issue commissions for the taking of such testimony, whether the same shall be taken at the instance of the claimant, or of the United States, and also to issue subpœnas to require the attendance of witnesses, which subpœnas shall have the same force as if issued from a district court of the United States, and compliance therewith shall be compelled under such rules and orders as the court hereby created shall establish. When testimony is taken for the claimant, the fees of the commissioner before whom it is taken, and the cost of the commission and notice, shall be paid by such claimant; and when taken at the instance of the government, such fees, together with all postage incurred by the solicitor aforesaid in his official capacity, shall be paid out of the contingent fund provided for said court. In all cases, when it can be conveniently done, the testimony shall be taken in the county where the deponent resides; and the commissioner taking the same is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath or affirmation to the witnesses brought before him for examination.

§ 4. That in all cases where it shall appear to the court that the facts set forth in the petition of the claimant do not furnish any ground for relief, it shall not be the duty of the court to authorize the taking of any testimony in the case, until the same shall have been reported by them to Congress, as is hereinafter provided: *Provided however*, That if Congress shall, in such case, fail to confirm the opinion of said board, they shall proceed to take the testimony in such case.

§ 5. In taking testimony to be used in support of any claim before said court, opportunity shall be given to the United States to file interrogatories, or by attorney to examine witnesses, under such regulations as said court shall prescribe, and like opportunity shall be afforded the claimant in cases where testimony is taken on behalf of the United States under like regulations.

§ 6. That if any person shall knowingly and wilfully swear falsely before said court, or before any person or persons commissioned by them, or authorized by this act to take testimony in a case pending before said court at the time of taking said oath, or in a case thereafter to be submitted to said court, such person shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and, on conviction thereof, shall be subjected to the same pains, penalties, and disabilities which now are, or shall be hereafter, by law prescribed for wilful and corrupt perjury.

§ 7. Said court shall keep a record of their proceedings, and shall, at the commencement of each session of Congress, and at the commencement of each month during the session of Congress, report to Congress the cases upon which they shall have finally acted, stating in each the material facts which they find established by the evidence, with their opinion in the case, and the reasons upon which such opinion is founded. Any judge who may dissent from the opinion of the majority shall append his reasons for such dissent to the report, and such report, together with the briefs of the solicitor and of the claimant, which shall accompany the report, upon being made to either house of Congress, shall be printed in the same manner as other public documents. And said court shall prepare a bill or bills in those cases which shall have received the favorable decision thereof, in such form as, if enacted, will carry the same into effect. And two or more cases may be embraced in the same bill, where the separate amount proposed to be allowed in each case shall be less than $1,000. And the said court shall transmit with said reports the testimony in each case, whether the same shall receive the favorable or adverse action of the said court.

§ 8. Said reports, and the bills reported as aforesaid, shall, if not finally acted upon during the session of Congress to which the said reports are made, be continued from session to session, and from Congress to Congress, until the same shall be finally acted upon, and the consideration of said reports and bills shall, at the subsequent session of Congress, be resumed, and the said reports and bills be proceeded with in the same manner as though finally acted upon at the session when presented.

§ 9. The claims reported upon adversely shall be placed upon the calendar when reported, and if the decision of said court shall be confirmed by Congress, said decision shall be conclusive; and the said court shall not, at any subsequent period, consider said claims unless such reasons shall be presented to said court as, by the rules of common law or chancery in suits between individuals, would furnish sufficient ground for granting a new trial.

§ 10. Provides for rooms in the Capitol, at Washington, for the use of said court.

§ 11. Said court shall have power to call upon any of the departments for any information or papers it may deem necessary, and have the use of all recorded and printed reports made by the committees of each house, when deemed to be necessary in the prosecution of the duties assigned by this act. Said court shall appoint a chief clerk, whose salary shall be $2,000 per annum, and an assistant clerk, if deemed necessary, whose salary shall be $1,500 per annum, to be paid quarterly at the treasury. The said clerks shall be under the direction of said court in the performance of their duties, and for misconduct or incapacity may be removed from office

by it; but, when so removed, said board shall make report thereof, with the cause of such removal, to Congress, if in session, or at the next session of Congress. Said clerk and assistant clerk shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties: *Provided*, That the head of no department shall answer any call for information or papers, if in his opinion it would be injurious to the public interest.

An Act concerning the Apprehension and Delivery of Deserters from Foreign Vessels in the Ports of the United States.

Provides that the commissioners who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed by the circuit courts of the United States, to take acknowledgments of bail, and for other purposes, may and shall exercise all the powers conferred on any court, judge, or other magistrate by the act approved the second day of March, 1829, entitled "An act to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters from certain foreign vessels in the ports of the United States."

An Act making Appropriations for the Payment of Invalid and other Pensions of the United States for the year ending June 13, 1856, *and for other purposes.*

This act appropriates for invalid pensions	$514,600
Pensions to widows under acts of '44, '48	338,000
Pensions to half-pay widows and orphans	456,000
Other pensions	87,900
Total	$1,396,500

This act also provides that the widows of the officers, non-commissioned officers, marines or mariners who served in the navy of the United States during the revolutionary war, and who were married since the first day of January, 1800, shall be entitled to pensions in the same manner and to the same extent as the widows of the officers and soldiers of the army of the Revolution, under the second section of the act of February 3, 1853.

An Act to promote the Efficiency of the Navy.

That as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the President shall cause a board of naval officers to be assembled, to consist of five captains, five commanders, and five lieutenants, which board, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Navy may prescribe, shall make a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers of the grades hereinafter mentioned, and shall report to the Secretary of the Navy the names and rank of all officers of the said grades who, in the judgment of said board, shall be incapable of performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat, and whenever said board shall believe that said incompetency has arisen from any cause implying sufficient blame on the part of the officer to justify it, they shall recommend that his name be stricken altogether from the rolls. Vacancies occurring in said board shall be filled by the Secretary of the Navy, who shall preserve the number and grades of its officers, as aforesaid: *Provided*, That no officers upon said board shall examine into, or report upon, the efficiency of officers of a grade above them.

§ 2. All officers who shall be found by the said board incapable of performing the duties of their respective offices, ranks, or grades, shall, if such finding be approved by the President, be dropped from the rolls, or placed in the order of their rank and seniority at the time, upon a list in the Navy Register, to be entitled the reserved list; and those so placed on the reserved list shall receive the leave of absence pay, or the furlough pay, to which they may be entitled when so placed, according to the report of the board and approval of the President, and shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty; and vacancies created in the active service list by placing officers on the reserved list, shall be filled by regular promotion in the order of rank or seniority. And officers who may be promoted to fill the vacancies created by the reserved list shall, while unemployed, receive only the "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay to which they would have been entitled if such promotion had not been made; but when employed at sea, or on other duty, they shall receive, in addition to such "leave of absence" or "waiting orders" pay, the difference between the "waiting orders" or "leave of absence" pay and the lowest sea-service pay of the grade to which they may be so promoted: *Provided*, That this scrutiny and reservation of officers shall extend only to the grades of captain, commander, lieutenant, masters, and passed midshipmen: *And provided further*, That all vacancies occurring in the grade of masters shall be filled by the promotion of the senior passed midshipmen, to be entitled masters in the line of promotion, who when promoted shall receive the pay allowed by law to masters; that the number of masters in the line of promotion shall not exceed sixty, and that nothing in this act contained shall be held or construed to authorize any increase of the aggregate pay of the said grades, or of the naval service, as now allowed by law.

§ 3. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to restrict, apply to, or impair the regular promotion of officers in the service list of the navy who may be at any time entitled to promotion—consequent upon deaths, dismissals, or resignations, in the naval service—nor in any manner to abridge or impair the right of the Secretary of the Navy to place any officers upon furlough.

§ 4. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to increase the aggregate number of officers, and all laws or clauses of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

An Act to provide for the Payment of such Creditors of the late Republic of Texas as are comprehended in the Act of Congress of September 9, 1850.

Enacts that in lieu of the sum of five millions of dollars, payable to the State of Texas, in five per cent. stock of the United States, by the act entitled "An act proposing to the State of Texas the establishment of her northern and western boundaries, the relinquishment by the said State of all territory claimed by her exterior to said boundaries, and of all her claims upon the United States, and to establish a territorial government

for New-Mexico," passed September 9, 1850, the issuing of which stock was restricted by the first proviso to the fifth proposition contained in the first section of said act, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the creditors of the late Republic of Texas, who hold such bonds, or other evidences of debt for which the revenues of that republic were pledged, as were reported to be within the provisions of the said act of September 9, 1850, by the report of the late Secretary of the Treasury, to the President of the United States, and approved by him on the 13th day of September, 1851, or which come within the provisions of said act, according to the opinion upon the Texas compact of the present Attorney-General of the United States, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, under date of September 26, 1853, the sum of $7,750,000, to be apportioned among the said holders pro rata: *Provided*, That the interest on the debt, embraced in this act, shall be determined by the existing laws of the State of Texas.

§ 2. In all cases where the State of Texas may have paid any portion of the debt described in this act, the said secretary shall refund to the proper officer of said State the amount actually so paid by the State, upon the presentation at the Treasury Department of the evidences of said debt, on which the said State may have made such payment: *Provided*, The said sum shall not exceed the proportion which would have been allowed to the creditor or creditors, if such payment on said evidences of debt had not been made by the State of Texas; and where the said sum that may be refunded to the State of Texas by the provisions of this section is less than the proportion which would have been allowed under this act to the holders of such evidences of debt, had such payment not been made them, such holders shall be entitled to receive the difference between said sum and the proportion they would have received under this act if no payment had been made them; and where any original certificates or other evidences of debt have been surrendered to the authority of the State of Texas, and new certificates issued therefor by said State of Texas, such new certificates shall be received as evidences of the original amount of the claim.

§ 3. No payment shall be made under this act, to any holder of said securities, unless the said holder shall first execute to the United States a receipt for the said payment, in which said holder shall forever release all claim against the United States for or on account of the said securities, or evidences of debt; also similar releases to said State of Texas; and the said certificates, or other evidences of debt, shall be then deposited with the Treasury Department.

§ 4. Before payment of the moneys aforesaid, the Secretary of the Treasury shall give notice, by public advertisement, for the space of ninety days, of the time at which said payment will be made; and no payment shall be made on any bond, certificate, or evidence of debt, which shall not, thirty days before the time limited by said notice, be presented at the Treasury Department.

§ 5. Appropriates the sum of $7,750,000 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act.

§ 6. This act shall not take effect until it shall be assented to by an act of the Legislature of the State of Texas, and a copy of said act, duly authenticated, deposited in the Treasury Department at Washington, nor until the Legislature of Texas shall pass an act withdrawing and abandoning all claims and demands against the United States, growing out of Indian depredations or otherwise.

An Act to Remodel the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States.

From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint representatives of the grade of envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, $17,500.

France and China, each $15,000.

Spain, Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, and Mexico, each $12,000.

Peru, $10,000.

Chili and Turkey, each $9,000.

Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, each $7,500.

§ 2. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint secretaries of legation to the following countries, who shall receive an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each:—

Great Britain, $2,500.

France and Spain, each $2,250.

Russia, Austria, Prussia, Brazil, Peru, and Mexico, each $2,000.

Switzerland, Rome, Naples, Sardinia, Belgium, Holland, Portugal, Denmark, Sweden, Chili, Argentine Republic, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, and Nicaragua, each $1,500.

§ 3. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a commissioner to the Sandwich Islands, who shall receive an annual compensation for his services of $6,000; an interpreter to the mission to China, who shall receive for his services $2,500 per annum; and a dragoman to the mission to Turkey, who shall receive for his services $2,500 per annum.

§ 4. From and after the 30th day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls for the United States, to reside at the following places, who shall receive during their continuance in office an annual compensation for their services, not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and who shall not be permitted to transact, under the penalty of being recalled and fined in a sum not less than $2,000, business either in their own name or through the agency of others:—

Great Britain.—London and Liverpool, each $7,500. Glasgow and Melbourne, each $4,000. Dundee, Belfast, Halifax, Nassau and Kingston, (Jam.,) each $2,000. Newcastle and Leeds, each $1,500. Hong-Kong, $3.000. Calcutta, $3,500.

Holland. — Rotterdam, $2,000. Amsterdam, $1,000.

Prussia.—Aix-la Chapelle, $2,500.

France.—Paris and Havre, $5,000. Marseilles, $2,500. Bordeaux, $2,000. Lyons, La Rochelle, and Nantes, each $1,000.

Spain.—Cadiz, Malaga, and Ponce, (P. R.,) each $1,500. St. Jago de Cuba and St. John's, (P. R.,) each $2,000. Matanzas and Trinidad de Cuba, each $3,000. Havana, $6,000.

Portugal.—Lisbon and Funchal, each $1,500.

Belgium.—Antwerp, $2,500.

Russia.—St. Petersburg, $2,500.

Denmark.—St. Thomas, $4,000. Elsineur, $1,500.

Austria.—Trieste, $2,000. Vienna, $1,000.

Saxony.—Leipsic, $1,500.

Bavaria.—Munich, $1,000.

Hanseatic and Free Cities.—Bremen and Hamburg, each $2,000.

Frankfort-on-the-Main.—Including the Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Electorate of Hesse-Cassel, the Duchy of Nassau, and the Landgraviate of Hesse-Hombourg, $2,000.

Wurtemburg.—Stuttgardt, $1,000.

Baden.—Carlsruhe, $1,000.

Switzerland.—Basle, Zurich, and Geneva, each $1,500.

Sardinia.—Genoa, $1,500.

Tuscany.—Leghorn, $1,500.

Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.—Naples and Palermo, each $2,000. Messina, $1,000.

Turkish Dominions.—Constantinople, $2,500. Smyrna and Beirut, each $2,000. Jerusalem, $1,000. Alexandria, $3,500.

Barbary States.—Tangiers, Tripoli, and Tunis, each $2,500.

China.—Canton and Shanghai, each $3,000. Amoy, Fouchow, and Ningpo, each $2,500.

Japan.—Simodi. Hakodadi.

Borneo.—Bruni.

Sandwich Islands.—Honolulu, $4,000.

Hayti.—Port-au-Prince, $2,000. City of St. Domingo, $1,500.

Mexico.—Vera Cruz, $3,500. Acapulco, $2,000.

Central America.—San Juan del Norte and San Juan del Sur, each $2,000.

New Granada.—Panama, $3,500. Aspinwall, $2,500.

Venezuela.—Laguayra, $1,500.

Brazil.—Rio de Janeiro, $6,000. Pernambuco, $2,000.

Argentine Republic.—Buenos Ayres, $2,000.

Peru.—Callao, $3,500.

Chili.—Valparaiso, $3,000.

§ 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the President of the United States shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint consuls and commercial agents for the United States to reside at the following places, who shall receive, during their continuance in office, an annual compensation for their services not exceeding the amount specified herein for each, and shall be at liberty to transact business:—

Great Britain.—Southampton, Bristol, Leith, Dublin, Cork, Galway, Bombay, Singapore, Island of Malta, Cape Town, Port Louis, St. John's, (N. B.,) Pictou, Demarara, Sydney, Falkland Islands, Hobart Town, Bermuda, Turk's Island, Barbadoes, Island of Trinidad, St. Helena, St. Christopher, Antigua, and Ceylon, each $1,000. Gibraltar, $750.

Russia.—Odessa, $1,500. Galatza, $1,000.

France.—Martinique and Miquelon, each $750.

Spain.—Barcelona and Manilla, each $750.

Portugal.—Macao, $1,000. Mozambique, Fayal, and St Jago Cape Verde, each $750.

Hanover and Brunswick.—Hanover, $500.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Schwerin, $500.

Oldenburg.—Oldenburg, $500.

Danish Dominions.—Santa Cruz, $750.

Sweden and Norway.—Gothenburg, $750.

Austria.—Venice, $750.

Sardinia.—Spezzia, $750.

Greece.—Athens, $1,000.

Turkey.—Candia and Cyprus, each $1,000.

Ionian Islands.—Zante, $1,000.

Africa.—Monrovia and Zanzibar, each $1,000.

New Zealand.—Bay Islands, $1,000.

Hayti.—Cape Haytien, $1,000. Aux Cayes, $500.

Mexico.—Mexico, Tampico, Matamoras, Tehuantepec, and Manatitlan, each $1,000. Paso del Norte, Mazatlan, and Tobasco, each $500.

Central America.—Omoa and Truxillo, $1,000. San Jose, $500.

New Granada.—Cartagena and Sabanillo, each $500.

Venezuela.—Ciudad Bolivar, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo, each $750.

Ecuador.—Guayaquil, $750.

Brazil.—Maranham Island, $750. Rio Grande, Bahia, and Para, each $1,000.

Uruguay.—Montevideo, $1,000.

Chili.—Talcahuano, $1,000.

Peru.—Paita and Tumboz, each $500.

Sandwich Islands.—Lahaina and Hilo, each $1,000.

Navigator's Islands.—Apia, $1,000.

Society Islands.—Tahiti, $1,000.

Fejee Islands.—Lanthala, $1,000.

Holland.—(Commercial agent,) Batavia, $1,000. Paramaribo, Padang, St. Martin, and Curaçoa, each $500.

§ 6. No envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, commissioner, secretary of legation, dragoman, interpreter, consul, or commercial agent who shall, after the thirtieth day of June next, be appointed to any of the countries or places herein named, be entitled to compensation until he shall have reached his post and entered upon his official duties.

§ 7. The compensation of every minister plenipotentiary shall cease on the day that his successor shall enter upon the duties of his office.

§ 8. No minister plenipotentiary or commissioner shall absent himself from the country to which he is accredited, or from his consular district, for a longer period than ten days, without having previously obtained leave from the President of the United States, and that during his absence for any period longer than that time, either with or without leave, his salary shall not be allowed him.

§ 9. The President shall appoint no other than citizens of the United States, who are residents thereof, or who shall be abroad in the employment of the government at the time of their appointment, as envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, commissioners, secretaries of legation, dragomans, interpreters, consuls, or commercial agents, nor shall other than citizens of the United States be employed either as vice-

consuls or consular agents, or as clerks in the offices of either, and have access to the archives therein deposited.

§ 10. Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary, and consuls, shall be required to locate their legations and consulates in the places in which they are established, in as central a position as can be conveniently procured, and keep them open daily from ten o'clock in the morning until four o'clock in the afternoon; Sundays, other holidays, and anniversaries excepted.

§ 11. As soon as a consul or commercial agent shall be officially notified of his appointment, he shall execute a bond with two sureties, in a sum of not less than one thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of every duty relating to his office; which bond shall be satisfactory to the United States district attorney for the district in which the appointed consul resides, and be transmitted to the Secretary of State for his approval. If the consul is not in the United States at the time he is commissioned, as soon as he is apprised of the fact he shall sign, and transmit by the most expeditious conveyance, a bond like the aforesaid, which shall afterwards be undersigned by two sureties who are permanent residents of the United States, and approved by the State Department. Where there is a United States legation in a country to which a consul shall be appointed, application shall be made through it to the government for an exequatur; but where there is none, the application shall be made direct to the proper department.

§ 12. It shall be the duty of consuls and commercial agents to charge the following fees for performing the services specified, for which, under the penalty of being removed from office, they shall account to the government at the expiration of every three months, and hold the proceeds subject to its drafts:—

For receiving and delivering ships' papers, half cent on every ton, registered measurement, of the vessel for which the service is performed.

For every seaman who may be discharged or shipped at the consulate or commercial agency, or in the port in which they are located, one dollar, which shall be paid by the master of the vessel.

For every certificate, except passports—the signing and verification of which shall be free—two dollars.

§ 13. In capitals where a legation of the United States is established, consuls and commercial agents shall only be permitted to grant and verify passports in the absence of the United States diplomatic representative.

§ 14. No commission shall in future be charged by consuls or commercial agents for receiving or disbursing the wages or extra wages to which seamen may be entitled, who are discharged by the masters of vessels in foreign countries, or for moneys advanced to such as may be found in distress, seeking relief from the consulate or commercial agency; nor shall any consul or commercial agent be directly or indirectly interested in any profits derived from clothing, boarding, or sending home such seamen.

§ 15. No consul shall discharge any mariner, being a citizen of the United States, in a foreign port, without requiring the payment of the two months' wages to which said mariner is entitled under the provisions of the act of February 28, 1803, unless, upon due investigation into the circumstances under which the master and mariner have jointly applied for such discharge, and on a private examination of such mariner, separate and apart from all officers of the vessel, the consul shall be satisfied that it is for the interest and welfare of such mariner to be so discharged; nor shall any consul discharge any mariner as aforesaid, without requiring the full amount of three months' wages, as provided by the above-named act, unless under such circumstances as will, in his judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner: *Provided*, That in the cases of stranded vessels, or vessels condemned as unfit for service, no payment of extra wages shall be required; and where any mariner, after his discharge, shall have incurred expense at the port of discharge before shipping again, such expense shall be paid out of the two months' wages aforesaid, and the balance only delivered to him.

§ 16. Every consul shall keep a detailed list of all mariners discharged by them, respectively, specifying their names and the names of the vessels from which they were discharged, and the payments, if any, afterwards made on account of each, and shall make official returns of said lists half-yearly to the Treasury Department.

§ 17. Every consul shall make an official entry of every discharge which they may grant, respectively, on the list of the crew and shipping articles of the vessel from which such discharge shall be made, specifying the payment, if any, which has been required in each case; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the two months' wages to which the mariner is entitled, they shall also certify on said shipping list and articles that they have allowed the remission, upon the joint application of the master and mariner therefor, after a separate examination of the mariner, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that the discharge so allowed, without said payment, is for the interest and welfare of the mariner; and if they shall have remitted the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, they shall certify that they have allowed the remission, after a due investigation of all the circumstances, and after being satisfied that they are such as will, in their judgment, secure the United States from all liability to expense on account of such mariner; and a copy of all such entries and certificates shall be annually transmitted to the Treasury Department by the proper officers of the customs in the several ports of the United States.

§ 18 If any consul, upon discharging a mariner without requiring the payment of the one month's wages to which the United States is entitled, shall neglect to certify in the manner required in such case by the preceding section of this act, he shall be accountable to the Treasury Department for the sum so remitted. And in any action brought by a mariner to recover the extra wages to which he is entitled under the act of February 28, 1803, the defence that the payment of such wages was duly remitted shall not be sustained, without the production of the certificate in such case required by this act, or, when its non-production is accounted for by the production of a certified copy thereof; and the

truth of the facts certified to, and the propriety of the remission, shall be still open to investigation.

§ 19. If, upon the application of any mariner, it shall appear to the consul or commercial agent that he is entitled to his discharge, under any act of Congress, or according to the general principles of the maritime law, as recognized in the United States, he shall discharge such mariner, and shall require of the master the payment of three months' wages, as provided in the act of February 28, 1803, and shall not remit the same, or any part thereof, except in the case mentioned in the proviso of the ninth clause of the first section of the act of July 20, 1840, to the following effect: "If the consul or other commercial agent shall be satisfied the contract has expired, or the voyage been protracted by circumstances beyond the control of the master, and without any design on his part to violate the articles of shipment, then he may, if he deems it just, discharge the mariner without exacting the three months' additional pay."

§ 20. Every consul and commercial agent, for any neglect to perform the duties enjoined upon him by this act, shall be liable to any injured person for all damages occasioned thereby; and, for any violation of the provisions of the fifteenth and nineteenth sections of this act, shall also be liable to indictment, and to a penalty in the manner provided by the eighteenth clause of the first section of the act of July 20, 1840.

§ 21. The act of April 14, 1792, concerning consuls, &c., is hereby so amended, that if any American citizen dying abroad shall, by will or any other writing, leave special directions for the management and settlement by the consul of the personal or other property which he may die possessed of in the country where he may die, it shall be the duty of the consul, where the laws of the country permit, strictly to observe the directions so given by the deceased. Or, if such citizen so dying shall, by will or any other writing, have appointed any other person than the consul to take charge of and settle his affairs, in that case it shall be the duty of the consul, when, and so often as required by the so-appointed agent or trustee of the deceased, to give his official aid in whatever way may be necessary to facilitate the operation of such trustee or agent, and, where the laws of the country permit, to protect the property of the deceased from any interference of the local authorities of the country in which he may have died; and to this end it shall also be the duty of the consul to place his official seal on all or any portions of the property of the deceased as may be required by the said agent or trustee, and to break and remove the same seal when required by the agent or trustee, and not otherwise; he, the said consul or commercial agent, receiving therefor two dollars for each seal, which, like all other fees for consular service, including all charges for extension of protest, as also such commissions as are allowed by existing laws on settlement of estates of American citizens by consuls and commercial agents, shall be reported to the Treasury Department, and held subject to its order.

§ 22. The following record-books shall be provided for and kept in each consulate and commercial agency: A letter-book, into which shall be copied, in the English language, all official letters and notes in the order of their dates, which are written by the consul or commercial agent; a book for the entry of protests, and in which all other official consular acts likewise shall be recorded; and at seaports, a book wherein shall be recorded the list of crew, and the age, tonnage, owner or owners, name and place to which she belongs, of every American vessel which arrives. Consuls and commercial agents shall make quarterly returns to their government, specifying the amount of fees received, the number of vessels, and the amount of their tonnage, which have arrived and departed; the number of seamen, and what portion of them are protected; and, as nearly as possible, the nature and value of their cargoes, and where produced.

§ 23. As soon as a consul or commercial agent shall have received his exequatur, or been provisionally recognized, he shall apply to his predecessor for the archives of the consulate or commercial agency, and make an inventory of the papers, and such other articles as they may contain, for which he shall pass a receipt and transmit a copy thereof to the State Department.

§ 24. The Secretary of State is hereby authorized to prescribe such additional regulations for the keeping of the consular books and records, and insuring proper returns, as the public interest may require.

§ 25. The President of the United States is hereby authorized to bestow the title of consul-general upon any United States consul in Asia or Africa, when, in his opinion, such title will promote the public interest.

§ 26. All acts and parts of acts, authorizing attachés to any of our legations, or the payment to ministers and consuls of the United States of outfits or infits, or salaries for clerk-hire and office rent be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

§ 27. Provisions of this act to take effect from and after the 30th of June next; any law or laws of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

An Act to provide a more Efficient Discipline for the Navy.

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of every commanding officer of any of the vessels of the navy, on returning from a cruise, to forward, immediately on his arrival in port, to the Sec. of the Navy, a list of the names of such of the crew enlisted for three years as, in his opinion, on being discharged, are entitled to an "honorable discharge," as a testimonial of fidelity and obedience; and that he shall grant the same to such, according to the form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy.

§ 2. If any seaman, ordinary seaman, landsman, or boy, shall reënlist for three years, within three months after his discharge, he shall, on presenting his honorable discharge, or on accounting in a satisfactory manner for its loss, be entitled to the usual pay during the said three months.

§ 3. It shall be the duty of commanders in the navy, in granting temporary leave of absence and liberty on shore, to exercise carefully a discrimination in favor of the faithful and obedient.

§ 4. Summary courts-martial may be ordered upon petty officers and persons of inferior ratings, by the commander of any vessel in the

navy to which such persons belong, for the trial of offences which he may deem deserving of greater punishment than the commander of a vessel himself is by law authorized to inflict of his own authority, but not sufficient to require trial by general court-martial.

§ 5. That summary courts-martial shall consist of three officers not below the rank of passed midshipmen, and of some competent person to act as recorder. Before proceeding to trial, the members shall be sworn to render a just verdict, according to the evidence and the laws governing the navy.

After which the recorder of the court shall take an oath to keep a true record of the evidence which may be given before the court, and of the proceedings thereof.

§ 6. The commander of a ship shall have authority to order any officer under his command to act as recorder of a summary court-martial.

§ 7. All testimony shall be given orally, on oath or affirmation.

Summary courts-martial may sentence petty officers and persons of inferior ratings to any one of the following punishments, viz:—

First. Discharge from the service with bad conduct discharge, but the sentence not to be carried into effect in a foreign country. *Second.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water, or diminished rations, provided no such confinement shall exceed thirty days. *Third.* Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, not exceeding thirty days. *Fourth.* Solitary confinement not exceeding thirty days. *Fifth.* Confinement not exceeding two months. *Sixth.* Reduction to next inferior rating. *Seventh.* Deprivation of liberty on shore on foreign station. *Eighth.* Extra police duties and loss of pay, not to exceed three months, may be added to any of the above-mentioned punishments.

§ 8. No sentence of a summary court-martial shall be carried into effect without the approval of the officer ordering the court; who shall have power to remit, in part or altogether, but not to commute any such sentence. The commanding officer shall remit any part or the whole of any sentence by a summary court-martial, the execution of which would, in the opinion of the surgeon or senior medical officer on board, given in writing, produce serious injury to the health of the person sentenced.

§ 9. The proceedings of summary courts-martial shall be conducted with conciseness and precision, and shall be transmitted to the Navy Department.

§ 10. Any punishments authorized by this act to be inflicted by a summary court-martial, may likewise be inflicted by any general court-martial.

§ 11. Any person who shall entice any seaman from the naval service to desert, or who shall conceal any deserter, and refuse to deliver him up upon the order of his commanding officer shall, upon legal conviction thereof, be fined at the discretion of the court, in any sum not exceeding $300, or be imprisoned for any term not exceeding one year.

An Act to prevent Mis-trials in the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, in certain Cases.

Enacts, that the trial or hearing of any cause, civil or criminal, in any circuit or district court in the United States, which has been commenced and is in progress before a jury or the court, shall not be stayed or discontinued by the arrival of the period fixed by law for another session of said court, and it shall be lawful for the court to proceed with such trial or hearing, and bring it to a conclusion, in like manner and with the same effect, as if another stated term of the court had not intervened.

§ 2. Where letters rogatory shall have been addressed, from any port of a foreign country to any circuit court of the United States, and a United States commissioner designated by said circuit court to make the examination of witnesses in said letters mentioned, said commissioner shall be empowered to compel the witnesses to appear and depose in the same manner as to appear and testify in court.

An Act to amend "An Act to carry into effect a Treaty between the United States and Great Britain," signed on the 5th June, 1854, and approved August 5th, 1854.

Enacts, that from and after the date when the reciprocity treaty with Great Britain, June [illegible]854, shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury is required to refund all duties on "fish of all kinds, the products of fish, and of all other creatures living in the water," imported into the United States, after the 11th of Sept., 1854, the date of the promulgation of the treaty aforesaid, on proof that the articles aforesaid were the products of some one of the British provinces of North America.

§ 2. From and after the date when the said treaty shall go into effect, the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to refund such sums of money as shall have been collected as duties on any of the articles enumerated in the schedule annexed to the third article of the reciprocity treaty aforesaid, imported into the United States from the British provinces of Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, respectively, since the date of the acts of their respective governments admitting like articles into said provinces from the United States free of duty, on proof, satisfactory to the said secretary, that the articles so imported were the products of Canada, new Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, as the case may be, and imported therefrom into the United States, and that the duties were duly paid thereon; and he is further authorized and required to cancel, from and after the date the treaty aforesaid shall go into effect, on like satisfactory proof, any warehouse bonds to secure duties which may have been given for any of the said articles imported as aforesaid. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also hereby invested with the same authority and power to refund the duties or cancel the warehouse bonds on any of the articles enumerated in said treaty, the produce of Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, respectively, on said treaty going into operation, should it be proved, to the satisfaction of the said secretary, that Prince Edward's Island, or Newfoundland, have admitted all of the articles enumerated in said treaty from the United States, free of duty, prior to said treaty going into operation.

An Act for the Relief of Purchasers and Locators of Swamp and Overflowed Lands.

Enacts, that the President cause patents to be issued, as soon as practicable, to the purchasers

or locators, who have made entries of the public lands, claimed as swamp lands, either with cash, or with land warrants, or with scrip, prior to the issue of patents to the State or States, as provided for by the 2d sec. of the act of Sept. 28, 1850, entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the swamp lands within their limits," any decision of the Secretary of the Interior, or other officer of the government of the United States, to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That in all cases where any State may have disposed of any tract of said land, prior to the entry, sale, or location of the same, under the preëmption or other laws of the United States, no patent shall be issued by the President for such tract of land, until such State shall release its claim thereto: *And provided, further*, That if such State shall not, within ninety days from the passage of this act, return to the General Land-Office of the United States, a list of all the lands sold as aforesaid, together with the dates of such sale, and the names of the purchasers, the patents shall be issued immediately thereafter, as directed in the foregoing section.

§ 2. That upon due proof, by the authorized agent of the State or States, before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, that any of the lands purchased were swamp lands, within the true intent and meaning of the act aforesaid, the purchase-money shall be paid over to the said State or States; and where the lands have been located by warrant or scrip, the said State or States shall be authorized to locate a quantity of like amount upon any of the public lands subject to entry, at $1.25 per acre, or less, and patents shall be issued therefor, upon the terms and conditions enumerated in the act aforesaid: *Provided, however*, That the said decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act making Appropriations for the Support of the Army, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1856, and for other purposes.

Appropriates as follows:—

For pay of the army	$2,600,806
Pay and supplies for Texas Volunteers	137,755
Commutation of Officers' subsistence	628,168
" forage	104,832
For subsistence in kind	1,381,069
" clothing for the army	574,87[illegible]
Supplies of Quartermaster's Department	890,000
Incidental expenses of Quartermaster's Dep.	375,368
Constructing barracks, &c.	490,458
Mileage and transportation of officers	100,000
Transportation of army, &c.	1,200,000
For purchase of horses	200,000
" armament of fortifications	125,000
Ordnance and ordnance stores	100,000
Current expenses of ordnance service	100,000
Manufacture of arms	250,000
Capitol extension	325,000
Miscellaneous items	500,813
For the four new regiments	2,500,000
Total appropriations	$12,688,146

This act provides that the annual distribution of arms to the several States for the arming of the militia, shall be hereafter made according to the number of their senators and representatives in Congress, respectively: *Provided*, That the Sec. of War shall first equalize, as far as practicable, the number of arms heretofore distributed and now in possession of the several States, so that each State which has received less than its pro rata share, shall receive a number sufficient to make an equal pro rata proportion for all the States, according to the present representation in Congress.

The act further provides that there shall be added to the army two regiments of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, organized as in the existing force; and there shall be appointed by the President and Senate one brigadier-general, and that the officers and men authorized by this act shall be entitled to the same allowances and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the United States.

An Act making Appropriations for Fortifications and other Works of Defence, and for Repairs of Barracks and Quarters, for the year ending the 30th June, 1856.

Appropriates as follows:—

For Fort Delaware	$150,000
" " Carroll, Baltimore	100,000
" " Taylor, Key West	150,000
" " Jefferson, Tortugas	150,000
" " Point, San Francisco	300,000
" fortifying Alcatraz Island, Cal.	200,000
" Sundry other forts, &c.	667,000
Total appropriations	$1,717,600

An Act for the Construction of certain Military Roads in the Territory of Kansas.

Enacts, that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to such point on the Arkansas River as may, in the opinion of the Secretary of War, be most expedient for military purposes; and the further sum of $50,000 for the construction of a road from Fort Riley to Bridger's Pass, in the Rocky Mountains.

An Act further to amend the Act entitled "An Act to reduce and modify the Rates of Postages in the United States, and for other Purposes," passed March 3, 1851.

Enacts, that in lieu of the rates of postage now established by law, there shall be charged the following rates, to wit:—

For every single letter in manuscript or paper of any kind, in which information shall be asked for or communicated in writing, or by marks or signs, conveyed in the mail for any distance between places in the United States, not exceeding three thousand miles, three cents; and for any distance exceeding three thousand miles, ten cents.

And for a double letter there shall be charged double the rate above specified; and for a treble letter, treble those rates; and for a quadruple letter, quadruple those rates; and every letter or parcel not exceeding half an ounce in weight, shall be deemed a single letter; and every additional weight of half an ounce, or additional weight of less than half an ounce, shall be charged with an additional single postage; and upon all letters passing through or in the mail of the United States, excepting such as are to or from a foreign country, the postages as above specified shall be prepaid, except upon letters and packages addressed to officers of the government on official business, which shall be so marked on the envelope. And from and after Jan. 1, 1856, the Postmaster-General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all prepaid letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers.

And all drop-letters, or letters placed in any post-office not for transmission through the mail, but for delivery only, shall be charged with postage at the rate of one cent each; and all letters which shall hereafter be advertised as remaining over, or uncalled for, in any post-office, shall be charged with one cent each, in addition to the regular postage, both to be accounted for as other postages now are.

§ 2. Makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by fine from $10 to $500, for any postmaster or other person to sell postage stamps, or stamped envelopes, for more than the sum indicated upon the face of such stamp. This act to take effect from and after the commencement of the next fiscal quarter after its passage: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to alter the laws in relation to the franking privilege.

§ 3. For the greater security of valuable letters posted for transmission in the mails of the United States, the Postmaster-General is authorized to establish a uniform plan for the registration of such letters on application of parties posting the same, and to require the prepayment of the postage, as well as a registration fee of five cents on every such letter or packet, to be accounted for by postmasters receiving the same in such manner as the Postmaster-General shall direct: *Provided, however*, That such registration shall not be compulsory; and it shall not render the Post-Office Department or its revenue liable for the loss of such letters or packets, or the contents thereof.

An Act making Appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic Expenses of Government, for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for other Purposes.

Appropriates as follows:—

Mileage and compensation of Senators	$195,710
Pay of officers of the Senate	70,284
Contingent expenses of the Senate	19[illegible],000
Pay and mileage of members of the House	694,9[illegible]6
Contingent expenses of House of Rep's	310,[illegible]36
Paper and printing 1st Session 34th Cong.	271,408
Pay of the President	25,000
Expenses of State Department	119,119
" Treasury Department	719,654
Continuation of Treasury building	300,000
Expenses of Interior Department	484,731
Surveyors General and clerks	175,220
Expenses of War Department	119,090
" Navy Department	103,664
" Post Office Department	170,552
Continuation of Post Office building	300,000
Printing for Executive Departments	146,500
Expenses of U. S. Mint	541,500
" Territories	249,100
" Judiciary	1,043,107
" Independent Treasury	154,200
" Coast Survey	445,000
" Light House Department	1,058,8[illegible]5
Constructing Light Houses	230,000
Deficiencies in P. O. Department	1,1[illegible]6,18[illegible]
For building Custom Houses	580,0[illegible]0
Intercourse with foreign nations	953,889
Expenses of collecting Land revenue	49[illegible],300
Survey of the Public Lands	625,891
Continuing Washington Aqueduct	250,000
Miscellaneous items	880,461
Deficiencies in appropriation for 1855	1,2[illegible]5,146
Fulfilling Indian Treaties	663,891
Building Custom Houses, &c.	602,964
Total appropriations	$15,532,9[illegible]5

This act increases the annual pay of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from $5,000 to $6,500, and the Associate Justices from $4,500 to $6,000; and authorizes the appointment of four principal and four assistant examiners in the Patent Office.

An Act making Appropriations for the Naval Service, for the year ending June 30, 1856.

Appropriates for the pay of seamen	$3,515,111
Pay of Superint's, Naval Constructors, &c.	124,480
Provisions for petty officers and seamen	686,200
Increase and equipment of the Navy	2,799,500
Construction of Steam Frigates	3,000,000
Stevens' War Steamer	250,000
Ordnance, ordnance stores, &c.	540,000
Contingent expenses	842,048
Construction of works, &c., at various Navy Yards	2,475,938
Pay, provisions and clothing of mariners	419,433
Transportation of mails between New-York and Liverpool	819,500
Other Ocean Mail transportation	1,159,100
To supply deficiencies, &c.	1,530,859
Miscellaneous items	337,482
Total expenditures	$18,499,651

An Act extending Right of Way through the Public Lands.

Provides that the provisions of the act entitled "An act to grant the right of way to all rail and plank roads, and Macadamized turnpikes passing through the public lands belonging to the United States," approved August 4, 1852, is hereby extended to all the public lands in the territories of the United States.

An Act making Appropriations for the Post-Office Department, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1856.

Appropriates for transportation of mails	$5,987,016
Compensation to Postmasters	2,150,000
Clerks in Post Offices	675,000
Various other items	708,541
Total appropriations	$9,520,557

An Act making Appropriations for the Current and Contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1856, and for other Purposes.

Appropriates to the Sioux of Mississippi	$205,800
" " to the Shawnees	105,000
For removing California Indians	150,000
Payments to various tribes	1,693,[illegible]07
Total expenditures	$2,154,70[illegible]

An Act in Addition to certain Acts granting Bounty Land to certain Officers and Soldiers who have been engaged in the Military Service of the United States.

Enacts, that each of the surviving officers and soldiers, whether of regulars, volunteers, rangers, or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and every officer and man engaged in the navy, in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790, and each of the survivors of the militia, or volunteers, or State troops of any State or Territory, called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for 160 acres of land; and where any of those who have so been mustered into service and paid shall have received a certificate or

warrant, he shall be entitled to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as will make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres to each such person having served as aforesaid: *Provided*, The person so having been in service shall not receive said land warrant if it shall appear by the muster-rolls of his regiment or corps that he deserted, or was dishonorably discharged from service: *Provided further*, That the benefits of this section shall be held to extend to wagon-masters and teamsters who may have been employed, under direction of competent authority, in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

§ 2. In case of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant under this act, leaving a widow, or, if no widow, a minor child or children, such widow, or, if no widow, such minor child or children, shall be entitled to receive a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land that such deceased person would be entitled to receive under the provisions of this act, if now living: *Provided*, That a subsequent marriage shall not impair the right of any such widow to any such warrant, if she be a widow at the time of making her application: *And Provided, further*, That those shall be considered minors who are so at the time that this act shall take effect.

§ 3. In no case shall any such certificate or warrant be issued for any service less than fourteen days, except where the person shall actually have been engaged in battle, and unless the party claiming such certificate or warrant shall establish his or her right thereto by record evidence of said service.

§ 4. Said certificates or warrants may be assigned.

§ 5. No warrant issued under the provisions of this act shall be located on any public lands, except such as shall at the time be subject to sale at either the minimum or lower graduated prices.

§ 6. The registers and receivers of the several land-offices shall be severally authorized to charge for their services, in locating all warrants under the provisions of this act, the same compensation or percentage to which they are entitled by law, for sales of the public lands, for cash, at the rate of $1.25 per acre; the said compensation to be paid by the assignees or holders of such warrants.

§ 7. The provisions of this act, and all the bounty-land laws heretofore passed by Congress, shall be extended to Indians, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said Indians had been white men.

§§ 8, 9, 10, and 11. The officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, or their widows or minor children, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act; and it shall embrace those who served as volunteers at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814; also at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war, and the battle of Nickojock, against the confederated savages of the South; also the chaplains who served with the army, in the several wars of the country; also those who served as volunteers at the attack on Lewistown, in Delaware, by the British fleet, in the war of 1812-15.

An Act to amend an Act approved the 4th of August, 1854, entitled "An Act to graduate and reduce the Prices of the Public Lands to actual Settlers and Cultivators."

Enacts, that the act approved 4th August, 1854, "To graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," shall be so construed that the affidavits required by the third section of that act may be made before any officer duly authorized by law to administer oaths, according to such forms, and pursuant to such regulations, as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.

An Act for carrying into Effect the Convention upon the Subject of Claims between the United States and her Britannic Majesty, of the 8th of February, 1853.

Appropriates the sum of $277,102.88, the amount awarded by the commission to British subjects, to be paid to the duly authorized agent of her Britannic Majesty's government.

An Act to Regulate the Carriage of Passengers in Steamships and other Vessels.

Enacts, that no master of any vessel shall take on board at any foreign port other than foreign contiguous territory of the United States, more passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such vessel, not including children under the age of one year, and computing two children over one and under eight years of age as one passenger. That the spaces appropriated for the use of such passengers, and which shall not be occupied by stores or other goods, not the personal baggage of such passengers, shall be in the following proportions, viz: On the main and poop decks, or platforms, and in the deck house, if there be any, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck, if the height or distance between the decks or platforms shall not be less than six feet; and on the lower deck, (not being an orlop deck,) if any, one passenger for eighteen such clear superficial feet, if the height or distance between the decks or platform shall not be less than six feet, but so as that no passenger shall be carried on any other deck or platform, nor upon any deck where the height or distance between decks is less than six feet, with intent to bring such passenger to the United States, and shall leave such port or place and bring the same, or any number thereof, within the jurisdiction of the United States; or if any such master of any vessel shall take on board at any port, within the jurisdiction of the United States, any greater number of passengers than in the proportion aforesaid, to the space aforesaid, or to the tonnage aforesaid, with intent to carry the same to any foreign place other than foreign contiguous territory, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and finable in the sum of $50 for each extra passenger so taken on board. He may also be imprisoned not exceeding six months; but should it be necessary for the safety or convenience of the vessel, that any portion of her cargo should be stored in any of the places appropriated to the use of passengers, the same may be placed in lockers or inclosures prepared for the purpose, on an exterior surface impervious to the wave, capable of being cleansed in like manner as the decks or platforms of the vessel. In no case, however, shall the places thus provided be deemed to be a part of the space

allowable for the use of passengers, but the same shall be deducted therefrom, and in all cases where prepared or used, the upper surface of said lockers or inclosed spaces, shall be deemed and taken to be the deck or platform from which measurement shall be made for all the purposes of this act. It is also provided, that one hospital, in the spaces appropriated to passengers, and separated therefrom by a partition, and furnished as its purposes require, may be prepared, and, when used, may be included in the space allowable for passengers, but the same shall not occupy more than one hundred superficial feet of deck or platform: *Provided*, That on board two-deck ships, where the height between the decks is seven and one-half feet or more, fourteen clear superficial feet of deck shall be the proportion required for each passenger.

§ 2 No such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof, and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches, and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length, and at least two feet in width, and each berth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger; but double berths, of twice the above width, may be constructed, each berth to be occupied by no more, and by no other, than by two women, or by one woman and two children under the age of eight years, or by husband and wife, or by a man and two of his own children under the age of eight years, or by two men, members of the same family; and if there shall be any violation of this section in any of its provisions, then the master of the vessel, and the owners thereof, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of five dollars for each passenger on board of said vessel on such voyage, to be recovered by the United States in any port where such vessel may arrive or depart.

§ 3. All vessels having sufficient capacity or space, according to law, for fifty or more passengers, (other than cabin passengers,) shall, when employed in transporting such passengers between the United States and Europe, have, on the upper deck, for the use of such passengers, a house over the passage-way leading to the apartments allotted to such passengers below deck, firmly secured to the deck or combing of the hatch, with two doors, the sills of which shall be at least one foot above the deck, so constructed, that one door or window in such house may at all times be left open for ventilation; and all vessels so employed, and having the capacity to carry 150 passengers or more, shall have two such houses; and the stairs or ladder, leading down to the aforesaid apartment, shall be furnished with a hand-rail of wood or strong rope; but booby hatches may be substituted for such houses.

§ 4. Every such vessel so employed, and having the legal capacity for more than 100 such passengers, shall have at least two ventilators to purify the apartment or apartments occupied by such passengers; one of which shall be inserted in the after part of the apartment or apartments, and the other shall be placed in the forward portion of the apartment or apartments, and one of them shall have an exhausting cap to carry off the foul air, and the other a receiving cap to carry down the fresh air; which said ventilators shall have a capacity proportioned to the size of the apartment or apartments to be purified, namely: if the apartment or apartments will lawfully authorize the reception of 200 such passengers, the capacity of such ventilators shall each be equal to a tube of twelve inches diameter in the clear, and in proportion for larger or smaller apartments; and all said ventilators shall rise at least four feet six inches above the upper deck of any such vessel, and be of the most approved form and construction; but if it shall appear, from the report to be made and approved as hereinafter provided, that such vessel is equally well ventilated by any other means, such other means of ventilation shall be deemed and held to be a compliance with the provisions of this section.

§ 5. Every vessel carrying more than fifty such passengers, shall have for their use on deck, housed and conveniently arranged, at least one camboose or cooking range, the dimensions of which shall be equal to four feet long and one foot six inches wide for every 200 passengers; and provision shall be made in the manner aforesaid, in this ratio, for a greater or less number of passengers; but nothing herein contained shall take away the right to make such arrangements for cooking between decks, if that shall be deemed desirable.

§ 6. All vessels employed as aforesaid, shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port of departure, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least 20 lbs. of good navy bread, 15 lbs. of rice, 15 lbs. of oatmeal, 10 lbs. of wheat flour, 15 lbs. of peas and beans, 20 lbs. of potatoes, one pint of vinegar, 60 gallons of fresh water, 10 lbs. of salted pork, and 10 lbs. of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured, of good quality and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other last named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and, in case potatoes cannot be procured of good quality and on reasonable terms, 1 lb. of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of 5 lbs. of potatoes; and the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of any such vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance, the sum of $3 for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the circuit or district court of the United States; and it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such vessel

shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any circuit or district court of the United States, shall be fined not more than $1,000, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year: *Provided*, That the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master and owners, to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

§ 7. The captain of any such vessel so employed, is hereby authorized to maintain good discipline and such habits of cleanliness among such passengers as will tend to the preservation and promotion of health; and to that end he shall cause such regulations as he may adopt for this purpose to be posted up, before sailing, on board such vessel, in a place accessible to such passengers, and shall keep the same so posted up during the voyage; and it is hereby made the duty of said captain to cause the apartments occupied by such passengers to be kept at all times in a clean, healthy state; and the owners of every such vessel so employed, are required to construct the decks and all parts of said apartment so that it can be thoroughly cleansed; and they shall also provide a safe, convenient privy or water-closet for the exclusive use of every one hundred such passengers. And when the weather is such that said passengers cannot be mustered on deck with their bedding, it shall be the duty of the captain of every such vessel to cause the deck occupied by such passengers to be cleansed with chloride of lime, or some other equally efficient disinfecting agent, and also at such other times as said captain may deem necessary.

§ 8. The master and owner or owners of any such vessel so employed, which shall not be provided with the house or houses over the passageways, or with ventilators, or with cambooses or cooking ranges, with the houses over them, as prescribed in this act, shall severally forfeit and pay to the United States the sum of $200 for each and every violation of, or neglect to conform to, its provisions, and $50 for each and every neglect or violation of any of the provisions of the seventh section of this chapter, to be recovered by suit in any circuit or district court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the said vessel may arrive, or from which she may be about to depart, or at any place within the jurisdiction of such courts, wherever the owner or owners, or captain of such vessel may be found.

§ 9. The collector of the customs at any port of the United States, at which any vessel so employed shall arrive or depart, shall appoint and direct one or more of the inspectors of the customs for such port, to examine such vessel, and report in writing to such collector, whether the requirements of law have been complied with in respect to such vessel; and if such report shall state such compliance, and shall be approved by such collector, it shall be deemed and held as a *primâ facie* evidence thereof.

§ 10. The provisions, requisitions, penalties, and liens of this act, relating to the space in vessels appropriated to the use of passengers, are hereby extended and made applicable to all spaces appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and navigating from, to, and between the ports, and in manner as in this act named, and to such vessels, and to the masters thereof; and so much of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1852, as conflicts with this act, is hereby repealed; and the space appropriated to the use of steerage passengers in vessels so as above propelled and navigated, is hereby subject to the supervision and inspection of the collector of the customs at any port of the United States at which any such vessel shall arrive, or from which she shall be about to depart; and the same shall be examined and reported in the same manner, and by the same officers by the next preceding section directed to examine and report.

§ 11. The vessels bound from any port in the United States to any port or place in the Pacific Ocean, or on its tributaries, or from any such port or place to any port in the United States on the Atlantic or its tributaries, shall be subject to the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, except so much as relates to provisions and water; but the owners and masters of all such vessels shall in all cases furnish to each passenger the daily supply of water therein mentioned; and they shall furnish a sufficient supply of good and wholesome food, properly cooked; and in case they shall fail so to do, or shall provide unwholesome or unsuitable provisions, they shall be subject to the penalty provided in the sixth section of this chapter, in case the passengers are put on short allowance of water or provisions.

§ 12. The master of any ship or vessel arriving in the United States, from any foreign place whatever, at the same time that he delivers a manifest of the cargo, or at the time of making report or entry of the vessel, shall also deliver and report to the collector of the district, a list of all the passengers taken on board of the said vessel at any foreign port or place; in which list the said master shall designate particularly the age, sex, and occupation of the said passengers respectively, the part of the vessel occupied by each during the voyage, the country to which they severally belong, and that of which it is their intention to become inhabitants; and shall further set forth whether any and what number have died on the voyage; which list shall be sworn to by the said master; and the refusal or neglect of the master aforesaid to comply with the provisions of this section, or any part thereof, shall incur the same penalties, disabilities, and forfeitures, as are provided for a refusal or neglect to report and deliver a manifest of the cargo aforesaid.

§ 13. Each and every collector of the customs, to whom such manifest or list of passengers as aforesaid shall be delivered, shall quarter-yearly return copies thereof to the Secretary of State of the United States, by whom statements of the same shall be laid before Congress at each and every session.

§ 14. In case there shall have occurred on board any vessel arriving at any port within the United States, any death or deaths among the passengers (other than cabin passengers), the master, or owner, or consignee of such

vessel shall pay to the collector the sum of $10 for each and every passenger above the age of eight years who shall have died on the voyage by natural disease; and the said collector shall pay the money thus received, at such times and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury, by general rules, shall direct, to any board or commission appointed by and acting under the authority of the State within which the port where such ship or vessel arrived is situated, for the care and protection of sick, indigent, or destitute emigrants, to be applied to the objects of their appointment; and if there be more than one board or commission who shall claim such payment, the Secretary of the Treasury, for the time being, shall determine which is entitled to receive the same, and his decision in the premises shall be final and without appeal: *Provided*, That the payment shall, in no case, be awarded or made to any board, or commission, or association, formed for the protection or advancement of any particular class of emigrants, or emigrants of any particular nation or creed; and if the master, captain, owner, or consignee of any ship or vessel refuse or neglect to pay to the collector the sum and sums of money required, he or they shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of $50, in addition to such sum of $10, for each and every passenger upon whose death the same has become payable, to be recovered by the United States; and when recovered, the said money shall be disposed of in the same manner as is directed with respect to the sum and sums required to be paid to the collector of customs.

§ 15. The amount of the several penalties imposed by the foregoing provisions regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, shall be liens on the vessel or vessels violating those provisions, and such vessel or vessels shall be libelled therefor in any circuit or district court of the United States where such vessel or vessels shall arrive.

§ 16. Subjects the vessels employed by the American and State Colonization Societies to the provisions of this act.

§ 17. The collector of the customs shall examine each emigrant ship or vessel, on its arrival at his port, and ascertain and report to the Secretary of the Treasury the time of sailing, the length of the voyage, the ventilation, the number of passengers, their space on board, their food, the native country of the emigrants, the age and sex of those who died during the voyage; together with his opinion of the cause of the mortality, if any, on board, and, if none, what precautionary measures, arrangements, or habits are supposed to have had any, and what agency in causing the exemption.

§ 18. This act shall take effect, with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the eastern side of the continent, within thirty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in the United States on the western side of the continent, and from ports in Europe, within sixty days from the time of its approval; and with respect to vessels sailing from ports in other parts of the world, within six months from the time of its approval. The Secretary of State shall give due notice, in the ports of Europe and elsewhere, of this act.

§ 19. From and after the time that this act shall take effect with respect to any vessels, then, in respect to such vessels, the act of March 2, 1819, entitled "An act regulating passenger ships and vessels;" the act of 22d February, 1847, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 2d March, 1847, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels,' and to determine the time when said act shall take effect;" the act of 31st January, 1848, entitled "An act exempting vessels employed by the American Colonization Society in transporting colored emigrants from the United States to the coast of Africa form the provisions of the acts of the 22d February and 2d of March, 1847, regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels;" the act of 17th May, 1848, entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of passenger vessels, and for other purposes;" and the act of 3d March, 1849, entitled "An act to extend the provisions of all laws now in force relating to the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels, and the regulation thereof," are hereby repealed. But nothing in this act contained shall in anywise obstruct or prevent the prosecution, recovery, distribution, or remission of any fines, penalties, or forfeitures, which may have been incurred in respect to any vessels prior to the day this act goes into effect, in respect to such vessels, under the laws hereby repealed, for which purpose the said laws shall continue in force.

But the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, and upon such conditions as he shall think proper, discontinue any such prosecutions, or remit or modify such penalties.

A Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to confer the Title of Lieutenant-General by Brevet, for Eminent Services.

Resolved, That the grade of lieutenant-general be, and the same is hereby, revived in the army of the United States, in order that when, in the opinion of the President and Senate, it shall be deemed proper to acknowledge eminent services of a major-general of the army in the late war with Mexico, in the mode already provided for in subordinate grades, the grade of lieutenant-general may be specially conferred by brevet, and by brevet only, to take rank from the date of such service or services: *Provided, however*, That when the said grade of lieutenant-general by brevet shall have once been filled, and have become vacant, this joint resolution shall thereafter expire and be of no effect.

RECIPROCITY TREATY.—On the 16th day of March, 1855, President Pierce issued his Proclamation declaring that the British Parliament and the Provincial Parliaments of Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova-Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, had passed laws on their part to give full effect to the Reciprocity Treaty, (see Almanac for 1855,) and that therefore from the date above, Flour and Grain, Animals, Fruits; Fish, Timber, Lumber, Stone, Tar, Turpentine, Plants, Hemp, Flax, and all other articles enumerated in said Treaty, being the growth and produce of said Provinces, shall be admitted into the Ports of the United States free of duty, so long as said Treaty shall remain in force.

MEASURES, NOT MEN.

MEN are often measured by weight of intellect or character, which is very diversified, but not more than the weights and measures of men in different regions, by which they measure merchandise and produce to one another. For instance, a BARREL MEASURE. What is it? This it is, when selling the following articles:

Cider and other liquids, 30 gallons. Rice, 600 lbs. Flour, 196 lbs. Powder, 25 lbs. Corn, as bought and sold in Kentucky, Tennessee, &c., 5 bushels of shelled corn. As bought and sold at New-Orleans, a flour barrel full of ears. Potatoes, as sold in New-York, a barrel contains 2¼ bushels. Pork, a barrel is 200 lbs., distinguished in quality by "clear," "mess," "prime." A barrel of beef is the same weight.

A barrel of salt, in one place, is 280 lbs., and in another "five bushels," though in measuring the bushel, cubic inches are not resorted to, but pounds, arbitrarily calling a bushel of salt 56 lbs. in one place, and 50 lbs. in another.

A BUSHEL MEASURE.—The legal bushel of America is the old Winchester measure of 2,150.42 cubic inches. The imperial bushel of England is 2,218.142 cubic inches; so that 32 English bushels are about equal to 33 of ours.

Although we are all the time talking about the price of grain, &c., by the bushel, we sell by weight as follows:

Wheat, beans, potatoes, and clover seed, 60 lbs. Corn, rye, flax seed, and onions, 56 lbs. Corn on the cob, 70 lbs. Buckwheat, 52 lbs. Barley, 48 lbs. Hemp seed, 44 lbs. Timothy seed, 45 lbs. Castor beans, 46 lbs. Oats, 35 lbs. Bran, 20 lbs. Blue grass seed, 14 lbs. Salt: the real weight of coarse salt is 85 lbs. Dried apples, 24 lbs. Dried peaches, 33 lbs. according to some rules, but others are 22 lbs. for a bushel, while in Indiana, dried apples and peaches are sold by the heaping bushel. So are potatoes, turnips, onions, apples, &c., and in some sections oats are heaped. A bushel of corn in the ear is three heaped half bushels, or four even full.

In Tennessee, a hundred ears of corn is sometimes counted as a bushel. At Chester, England, a bushel is 32 gallons; at Carlisle, 24 gallons; at Penrith, 16 gallons; at Abbington, 9 gallons.

A hoop 18¼ inches diameter, 8 inches deep, holds a Winchester bushel. A box 12 inches square, 7 and 7 1-32 deep, will hold half a bushel. A heaping bushel is 2,815 cubic inches.

A GALLON MEASURE.—An English imperial gallon is 10 lbs. of distilled water at 62° Fahrenheit, when the barometer stands at 30. This is 277.274 cubic inches. The old wine measure in use here is 231 inches; and "beer measure" 282 inches.

The question, if asked: "What is a gallon measure?" can only be answered by measuring the man who is buying or selling.

LAND MEASURE.—An English imperial acre is 4,840 square yards, or 160 square rods. A square 13 rods upon each side is commonly counted an acre; it is nine rods over measure. A square 22 yards upon each side is one tenth of an acre.

The following gives the comparative size in square yards of acres in different countries:

English acre, 4,840 square yards; Scotch, 6,150; Irish, 7,840; Hamburg, 11,545; Amsterdam, 9,722; Dantzic, 6,650; France, (hectare,) 11,960; Prussia, (morgen,) 3,053.

This difference should be borne in mind in reading of the products per acre in different countries. Our land measure is that of England.

GOVERNMENT LAND MEASURE.—A township, 36 sections, each a mile square.

A section, 640 acres.

A quarter section, half a mile square, 160 acres.

An eighth section, half a mile long, north and south, and a quarter of a mile wide, 80 acres.

A sixteenth section, a quarter of a mile square, 40 acres.

The sections are all numbered one to thirty-six, commencing at the northeast corner, thus:

6	5	4	3	2	NW NE / SW SE
7	8	9	10	11	12
18	17	16	15	14	13
19	20	21	22	23	24
30	29	28	27	26	25
31	32	33	34	35	36

The sections are all divided in quarters, which are named by the cardinal points as in section one. The quarters are divided in the same way. The description of a 40 acre lot would read: The south half of the west half of the southwest quarter of section 1 in township 24, north of range 7 west, or as the case might be; and sometimes will fall short, and sometimes overrun the number of acres it is supposed to contain.

A MILE MEASURE.—A standard English mile, which is the measure that we use, is 5,280 feet in length, 1,760 yards, or 320 rods. A strip one rod wide and one mile long, is two acres. By this it is easy to calculate the quantity of land taken up by roads, and also how much is wasted by fences.

The following table shows the length of miles in different countries, compared with the English mile:

Scottish (ancient)	1 m.	224 yds.
Irish (ancient)	1	480
German (short)	3	1,570
German (long)	5	1,326
Hanoverian	6	999
Tuscan	1	48
Russian	4	1,197
Danish	4	1,204
Dantzic	4	1,435
Hungarian	5	313
Swiss	5	353
Swedish	6	1,140
Arabian	1	380

Roman, (modern,) 132 yards less than the English mile.

A League Measure.

English league	3 m.	
French league	3	
French posting league	2	743 yds.
Spanish judicial league	2	1,115
Spanish common league	5	376
Portugal league	3	1,480
Flanders league	3	1,584

Other Measures.

Russian werst		1167 yds.
Turkish bein	1 m.	66
Persian parasang	3	806

"A Sabbath day's journey," 1,155 yards; which is 18 yards less than two thirds of a mile.

"A day's journey," 33½ miles.

"A reed," 10 feet 11½ inches.

"A palm," 3 inches.

"A fathom," 6 feet.

A Greek foot is 12½ inches.

A Hebrew foot is 1.212 of an English foot.

A cubit is 2 feet.

A great cubit is 11 feet.

An Egyptian cubit is 21.888 inches.

A span is 10.944 inches.

Board Measure.—Boards are sold by superficial measure, at so much per foot of one inch or less in thickness, adding one fourth to the price for each quarter inch thickness over an inch.

Grain Measure in Bulk.—Multiply the width and length of the pile together, and that product by the hight, and divide by 2,150, and you have the contents in bushels.

If you wish the contents of a pile of ears of corn, or roots in heaped bushels, ascertain the cubic inches and divide by 2,818.

A Tun Weight.—In this city, a tun is 2,000 lbs. In most places, a tun of hay, &c., is 2,240 lbs., and in some places that foolish fashion still prevails of weighing all bulky articles sold by the tun, by the "long weight," or tare of 12 lbs. per cwt.

A tun of round timber is 40 cubic feet; of square timber, 54 cubic feet.

"A quarter" of corn or other grain sold by the bushel, is eight imperial bushels, or a quarter of a tun.

A Tun of liquid measure is 252 gallons.

Butter is sold avoirdupois weight, which compares with Troy weight as 144 to 175; the Troy pound being that much the lightest. But 175 Troy ounces equal 192 of avoirdupois.

A firkin of butter is 56 lbs.; a tub of butter is 84 lbs.

The Kilogramme of France is 1,000 grammes, and equal to 2 lbs. 2 oz. 4 grs. avoirdupois.

A Bale of Cotton, in Egypt, is 90 lbs.; in America, a commercial bale is 400 lbs.; though put up to vary from 280 to 720 in different localities.

A bale or bag of Sea Island cotton is 300 lbs.

Wool.—In England, wool is sold by the sack or boll, of 22 stone, which, at 14 lbs. the stone, is 308 lbs.

A pack of wool is 17 stone, 2 lbs., which is rated as a pack load for a horse. It is 240 lbs. A tod of wool is 2 stone of 14 lbs. A wey of wool is 6½ tods. Two weys, a sack. A clove of wool is half a stone.

The Stone Weight, so often spoken of in English measures, is 14 lbs. when weighing wool, feathers, hay, &c., but a stone of beef, fish, butter, cheese, &c., is only 8 lbs.

Hay.—In England, a truss, when new, is 60 lbs., or 56 lbs. of old hay. A truss of straw, 40 lbs. A load of hay is 36 trusses.

In this country, a load is just what it may happen to weigh; and a tun of hay is either 2,000 lbs or 2,240, according to the custom of the locality. A bale of hay is generally considered about 300 lbs., but there is no regularity in the weight. A cube of a solid mow, 10 feet square, will weigh a tun.

A Last is an English measure of various articles.

A last of soap, ashes, herrings, and some similar things, is 12 barrels.

A last of corn is 10 quarters.

A last of gunpowder, 24 barrels.

A last of flax or feathers, 1,700 lbs.

A last of wool, 12 sacks.

A Scotch Pint contains 105 cubic inches, and is equal to 4 English pints. 21¼ Scotch pints is a Farlot of wheat.

Coal.—A chaldron is 58⅘ cubic feet, or by measure, 36 heaped bushels. A heaped bushel of anthracite coal weighs 80 lbs., making 2,880 lbs. to the chaldron.

Wood.—A cord of wood is 128 solid feet, in this country and England. In France it is 576 feet. We cord wood 4 feet long, in piles 4 feet by 8.

In New-Orleans, wood is retailed by the pound, and to a limited extent here. It is also sold by the barrel. A load of wood in New-York is 42⅘ cubic feet, or one third of a cord.

Wood is sold in England by the stack, skid, quintal, billet, and bundle.

A Stack is 108 solid feet, and usually piled 12 feet long, 3 feet high, and 3 feet wide.

A Quintal of wood is 100 lbs.

A Skid is a round bundle of sticks, 4 feet long. A one notch skid girts 16 inches. A two notch skid 23 inches. A three notch skid 28 inches. A four notch skid 33 inches. A five notch skid 38 inches.

A Billet of wood is a bundle of sticks 3 feet long, and girts 7, 10 or 14 inches, and these bundles sell by the score or hundred. A score is 20, and comes from the count by tally, or marks, thus: 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 𝍸 1 score.

Faggots of Wood are bundles of brush 3 feet long, 2 feet round. A load of faggots is 50 bundles.

All wood should be sold by the pound.

A Perch of Stone is 25 cubic feet in a pile, or

22 feet in a wall. Three pecks of lime and two thirds of a one horse cart load of sand are used to a perch of stone.

A Cubic Foot Weight.

Sand or loose earth,	95 lbs.	Lead,	709 lbs.
Compact earth,	124	Silver,	654
Strong clay,	127	Gold,	1,203
Pure clay,	135	Platina,	1,218
Stones and clay,	160	Glass,	180
Stone masonry,	205	Water,	62
Brick,	125	Tallow,	59
Cast iron,	450	Oak timber,	73
Steel,	489	Mahogany,	66
Copper,	486	Cork,	15
		Air,	0.0753

In the above weights, fractions are discarded.

Half rotted stable manure..... 56 lbs.
If coarse or partly dry..... 48

A load of manure is 36 cubic feet, and will average 2,016 lbs. of the first, and 1,728 lbs. of the second. Eight loads, of 2,016 lbs., will give 108 lbs. to the rod; and less than 2½ to the square foot. An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

Every farm wagon or cart should have the cubic feet and bushel contents graven upon the bed before it leaves the maker's hands. A cubic yard is 27 cubic feet; and a cubic foot is 1,728 inches; a cubic cord is 128 cubic feet.

The most convenient system of weights and measures in the world is that of France, because all the divisions are by decimals. Thus their measures of weights are as follows, with the equivalent in Troy grains:

	Grammes.	Grains.
Miligramme.....	001	01534
Centigramme.....	01	15434
Decigramme.....	1	1.5434
Gramme.....	1	15.434
Decigramme.....	10	154.34
Hectogramme.....	100	1543.4
Kilogramme.....	1000	15434
Myriagramme.....	10000	154340

The liquid measure, solid measure, superficial measure, linear measure, in France, are all equally simplified. The mètre is 1; the hectomètre 100; the kilomètre 1,000; the myriamètre 10,000 mètres. All the divisions and multiples of the units of all measures are decimal.

If that happy time should ever come when this country is governed by measures instead of men, or the sectional interest of this or that party, we may be able to have a national system of weights and measures, founded upon reason, and adapted to the understanding and universal wants of the people, who are now tied to the absurd rule of that old English measure, three barley corns make one inch; 12 inches 1 foot; 3 feet 1 yard; 5½ yards 1 rod; or the still more ridiculous measure of weights based upon the supposition that 7,000 grains of barley would weigh a pound by one rule, and 5,760 grains by another rule, with the multiples and divisions more ridiculous than anything else in the world, except the multiplication and divisions of political parties in America.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

Health as well as appetite requires variety. Breadstuffs, notwithstanding the high price of bread and flour, are the cheapest of all human food.

The following are the retail prices of some of the principal articles of food in New-York (Oct. 1855:)

Flour, per bbl., 12.00.....per lb. 6¼c.
Sago,..... " *a* c.
Farina,..... " 12 *a* 15c.
Bread,..... " 6¼c.
Corn meal, cwt., 2.75 *a* 3.00. " 3½c.
Buckwheat, cwt., 3.00 *a* 3.50 " 3½ *a* 4c.
Barley meal, per cwt., 3.00.. " 3½ *a* 4c.
Oat meal, cwt., 4.00 *a* 4.50.. " 5 *a* 6¼c.
Rye flour, per bbl., 7.00..... " 4 *a* 4½c.
Hominy, per cwt., 4.00..... " 5 c.
Cracked wheat, per cwt., —— " 6 c.
Split peas, per bush., 2.25... " 4½c.
Whole peas, per bush., 2.50. " 5c.
White beans, per bush., —— " 4½ *a* 5c.
Dried sweet corn, bush., 4.50 " 10 *a* 12½c.
Rice, per cwt., 5.00..... " 6 *a* 7c.

Potatoes per bbl., $1.50 *a* 1.75; per bushel, 75 cents; per lb., 1¼ cents.

Maccaroni and vermicelli, 11 *a* 12 cents per lb.

Sugar, 8 to 11 cents per lb.

Butter, per lb., avge., 28c. Cheese, 12 *a* 14c.

Apples, per bbl., $2 *a* 3.50; per bush., $1 avge.

All kinds of meat, salt and fresh, and all sorts of fish, avge., 12½c. a lb., to the buyer of small qts.

Eggs are worth 25 cents per dozen, which is about 18 cents per lb. A dozen eggs, average size, will weigh one pound six ounces.

Turnips, per bush., 25c.; carrots, 50c.; beets, 50c.; onions 75c.; cabbage about 2c. a pound.

Dried Fruits, per lb.—Apples, 7 *a* 8c.; pears, 15 *a* 20c.; plums, 5 *a* 14c.; cherries, 15 *a* 20c.; peaches, 15 *a* 18c.; raisins, 8 *a* 12½c.

The following is the proportion of nutritious matter and water in 100 lbs. of each of the following substances:

Substances.	Lbs. nut. mat.	Lbs. water.	Substances.	Lbs. nut. mat.	Lbs. water.
Wheat flour	90	10	Beets	15	85
Corn Meal	91	9	Strawberries	10	90
Rice	86	14	Pears	16	84
Barley Meal	88	12	Apples	16	84
Rye Flour	79	21	Cherries	25	75
Oatmeal	75	25	Plums	29	71
Potatoes	22¼	77¼	Apricots	26	74
White Beans	95	5	Peaches	20	80
Carrots	10	90	Grapes	27	73
Turnips	4¼	95¼	Melons	3	97
Cabbage	7¼	92¼	Cucumbers	2¼	97¼

Meats generally are about three-fourths water, and milk, as it comes from the cow, over ninety per cent. How is it as it comes from the milkmen?

It is true that this chemical analysis does not give us the exact comparative value of food, but with that and the prices of the various articles it cannot be a hard matter to determine what is the cheapest or most economical kind of food for us to use.

ELECTION RETURNS,

BY STATES, CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES.

MAINE.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep. Morrill.	Dem. Wells.	Whig. Reed.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. P'rce.	F. S. Hale.
Androscoggin	2859	2479	361		New Co.	
Aroostook	601	1247	240	724	787	80
Cumberland	6354	6572	1023	4471	6504	1379
Franklin	1953	1935	192	997	1310	596
Hancock	2929	2062	304	1809	2619	214
Kennebec	5202	3921	1754	4489	2703	954
Lincoln	3748	3444	1644	5224	5163	563
Oxford	3427	4074	166	1560	4049	697
Penobscot	5860	4961	1440	3132	4513	1015
Piscataquis	1420	1276	227	693	851	381
Sagadahoc	2208	1136	512		New Co.	
Somerset	2800	2,98	1522	2394	2019	457
Waldo	3945	3927	484	1379	3126	757
Washington	2776	2711	262	2278	2690	211
York	5406	5830	514	3393	5270	726
Total	51488	48373	10645	32543	41609	8030

Morrill over Wells, 3115; Pierce over Scott, 9066.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans, 2; Democrats, 20; Whigs, 9.
HOUSE—Republicans, 61; Democrats, 68; Whigs, 22.

The Democrats and Whigs were elected by coalition.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. K.N. Dem. Metc'lf.	Whig. Baker.	F. S. B'll'r	Whig. wler.	President, 1852. Dem. Scott.	Whig. P'rce.	F. S. Hale.
Belknap	1414	1573	134	40	757	1837	262
Carroll	1788	2094	252	54	491	1825	350
Cheshire	3484	1889	215	76	2063	2264	698
Coos	1071	1139	46	21	376	1491	167
Grafton	4140	3899	576	196	2943	4236	771
Hillsboro'	6583	4406	527	200	3985	4855	1447
Merrimack	4255	4186	454	242	1627	4428	1001
Rockingham	4923	4166	695	191	2506	4502	1071
Strafford	3071	2048	319	98	2003	2250	498
Sullivan	2054	1696	218	118	1316	2059	430
Total	32783	27056	3436	1236	16147	29997	6695

Metcalf over Baker, 5727; Pierce over Scott, 13,850.

LEGISLATURE largely Republican and K. N.

CONGRESS.

Dists.	K. N.	Dem.	Maj.
I.	James Pike 12,641	G. W. Kittredge, 9750	2861
II.	M'son W. Tappan 12,129	G. W. Morrison, 8650	3479
III.	Aaron H. Cragin, 12,126	W. P. Wheeler, 8640	3486

MASSACHUSETTS.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep. R'c'll.	K. N. G'dner.	Dem	Whig. B ch.	President, 1852. Whig. Walley.	Dem. Scott.	F.S. Pierce.	Hale.
Barnstable	523	1253	588	542	1379	892	473	
Berkshire	2114	2230	2156	95	3579	2973	631	
Bristol	2513	4981	1903	448	3827	3257	2091	
Dukes	79	176	58	51	250	225	48	
Essex	4385	7263	3884	1902	6539	4576	3485	
Franklin	2171	638	1503	362	2552	1726	1218	
Hampden	1979	2643	2983	143	3445	3458	757	
Hampshire	2761	1739	836	200	3300	1425	1243	
Middlesex	5203	9057	6400	2616	8750	8925	4231	
Nantucket	61	190	102	263	329	189	189	
Norfolk	2292	5262	2559	2654	3589	3454	2479	
Plymouth	2562	3307	1464	1220	2993	2080	2440	
Suffolk	2348	6010	4592	2631	4868	5413	1600	
Worcester	7530	6625	5892	1327	7283	5966	7138	
Total --	36581	51674	34920	14454	52683	44569	28023	

Gardner over Rockwell, 15,153; Scott over Pierce, 8114.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Repub., 9; K. N., 29; Dem., 2.
HOUSE—Rep. 80; K.N. 152; Dem. 30; Whigs &c. 58.

VERMONT.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. Rep Royce.	Dem. Clark.	K. N. Slade.	Whig. Scott.	President, 1852. Dem. Pierce.	F. S. Hale.
Addison	2437	398	12	2041	378	642
Benuington	1315	892	543	1388	1150	181
Caledonia	1323	1331	766	1673	1480	487
Crittenden	2397	784	4	1672	803	908
Grand Isle	290	218	0	295	186	31
Lamoille	1073.	576	37	393	462	689
Orange	2122	2069	639	1799	1555	752
Orleans	1628	618	263	1199	859	308
Rutland	2981	819	231	2758	938	773
Washington	2942	1513	9	1402	1231	1217
Windham	2511	975	399	2053	881	986
Windsor	2443	1278	697	3358	1528	1105
Total	36030	12963	3631	22173	13044	8621

Royce over Clark, 13,067; Scott over Pierce, 9129.
LEGISLATURE Republican in both branches.

CONNECTICUT.

Dists.	Cong. K. N. Dem.	Governor, 1855. K. N. Dem.	Whig.	Whig.	Pres., 1852. Dem.	F.S.
I.	Clark. Pratt	Mn'r. Ing'm.	Dut'n	Se't.	P'rce.	Hale.
Hartford	6462	6293	5580	6141	1311	6329 6639 461
Tolland	2057	1559	1820	1531	325	1703 2015 202
Total	8519	7852	7400	7672	1636	8032 8654 663
II.	Wood'rf.	Ar'ld	Mn'r.	Ing'm.	Dut'n.	Se't. P'rce. Hale.
Middlesex	3052	2077	2373	2144	719	2065 2734 238
N. Haven	6824	5841	4946	5851	2046	6046 6097 424
Total	9876	7918	7319	7995	2765	8111 8831 662
III.	Dean.	White.	Mn'r	Ing'm.	Dut'n.	Se't. P'rce. Hale
N. London	5118	2483	4531	2467	723	3361 4019 637
Windham	2937	1394	2509	1406	532	2095 2448 618
Total	8055	3877	7040	3873	1255	5456 6527 1255
IV.	Welch.	Noble	Mn'r.	Ing'm	Dut'n	Se't. P'rce. Hale.
Fairfield	4606	3150	3139	4671	1944	4814 5155 167
Litchfield	5095	4552	3130	3079	1562	3946 4082 413
Total	9701	7702	6269	7750	3506	8760 9237 580

GRAND TOTAL.—Miner, 28,028; Ingham, 27,290; Dutton, 9162. Scott, 30,359; Pierce, 33,249; Hale, 3160. Miner over Ingham, 738; Pierce over Scott, 2890.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings, 17; Democrats, 4.
HOUSE—K.-Nothings, 135; Democrats, 66; Whigs, 26.

RHODE ISLAND.

Counties.	Governor, 1855. K. N. Hoppin.	Dem. Potter.	Scat.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce	F. S. Hale.
Bristol	713	105	0	628	367	2
Kent	1065	149	0	839	748	83
Newport	1470	342	31	1249	1005	48
Providence	6166	1900	68	3888	5529	431
Washington	1703	185	0	1022	1086	80
Total	11,117	2681	99	7626	8735	644

Hoppin over Potter, 8436; Pierce over Scott, 1109.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings, 30; Democrats, 2.
HOUSE—Know-Nothings, 69; Democrats, 3.

Dists.	CONGRESS.
I	Durfee, K.N., 6283; Davis, Dem., 1967; scat. 581
II.	Thurston, K. N., 4484; scattering, 594.

NEW-YORK.

	Secretary of State, 1855			Governor, 1854.				President, 1852.		
	Rep. King.	*K. N.* Headley.	*Soft.* Hatch.	*Hard.* Ward.	*Fusion.* Clark.	*K. N.* Ullman.	*Soft.* Seymour.	*Hard.* Bronson.	*Whig.* Scott.	*Dem.* Pierce.	*F. S.* Hale.
Albany	2677	6135	5136	782	3993	4756	5428	849	7246	8363	133
Allegany	2962	1429	1513	295	2498	2620	1729	244	3670	4009	678
Broome	2482	929		1765	2434	1170	731	1370	2674	3064	347
Cattaraugus	2815	2012	635	352	1815	3243	1002	244	3687	3493	561
Cayuga	3844	3076	1120	175	3807	2459	2303	325	4838	4550	916
Chautauque	3420	3564	738	406	2709	4519	1341	377	5612	3703	1146
Chemung	951	1092	1721	25	1067	1613	1467	98	2326	3189	339
Chenango	3127	2226	575	961	3632	801	1940	1050	3880	4481	303
Columbia	2118	2173	1660	834	2444	1582	2381	994	4142	4955	7
Cortland	2153	1541	391	281	2401	88	1627	327	2328	2964	655
Clinton	876	1576	1687	48	1857	597	1440	373	2286	2812	245
Delaware	2170	2102	1531	162	2772	558	2828	326	3289	4052	339
Dutchess	3498	2098	1756	1635	3411	1849	3150	724	5495	5600	33
Erie	3018	5423	6778	134	2119	7712	5252	442	8023	7033	510
Essex	1096	1928	308	395	2084	493	1063	308	2756	1973	174
Franklin	177	1831	1214	169	1557	179	1481	244	1747	2074	130
Fulton	1279	1089	1170	154	1803	442	1378	231	2171	2070	115
Genesee	2082	1570	365	322	1571	2260	695	453	3358	2166	313
Greene	1081	2167	1260	346	1385	1760	1707	272	2803	3242	16
Hamilton	with Fulton Co.			92	119	0	248	94	126	342	0
Herkimer	2387	2624	1795	20	2615	571	3113	142	2679	4220	555
Jefferson	4097	1090	2932	733	4051	1796	3758	574	5656	6279	757
Kings	8128	7713	1277	9143	5287	6993	8605	1460	8487	10621	66
Lewis	1638	318	1426	21	1549	151	1587	131	1727	2535	303
Livingston	2199	2704	695	129	1959	2672	1126	464	4096	3055	308
Madison	3126	1575	1284	446	3433	277	3123	457	3379	3435	1584
Monroe	4695	3522	2452	832	4044	3516	3332	952	7467	6314	775
Montgomery	2115	2058	893	182	2255	475	2052	631	2995	3373	40
New-York	6678	20357	12863	16149	12233	16588	26780	4766	23115	34226	206
Niagara	2498	2247	835	285	2346	1882	1118	570	3413	2862	1056
Oneida	6313	1555	5264	804	7521	1068	7870	621	7831	8636	1033
Onondaga	4475	3479	3028	392	4740	3064	4558	480	6097	6415	1701
Orange	2575	1806	560	2585	2775	2187	1343	1790	221	5171	16
Ontario	2426	2744	454	682	2431	3148	1250	383	4402	3347	547
Orleans	1731	1821	494	84	1533	1985	626	276	2586	2267	605
Oswego	3555	2413	1993	460	4882	1335	3475	475	4375	4973	2148
Otsego	2872	1958	2540	533	3039	652	5061	611	4454	5486	643
Putnam	339	671	217	544	554	638	617	83	826	1521	0
Queens	884	1461	430	1726	1375	1294	1676	449	2208	2899	12
Rensselaer	2099	5350	2789	654	3741	3077	3804	480	6185	6563	218
Richmond	394	782	387	663	585	566	775	140	1147	1324	30
Rockland	206	982	62	817	565	789	561	278	733	1785	0
Saratoga	2630	2671	1134	1158	3327	1733	2395	733	4498	4291	71
Schenectady	992	1534	302	209	1222	525	753	525	1654	1900	0
Schuyler	1197	780	567	303	1582	401	1367	110		New Co.	
Schoharie	1508	1606	446	2007	1833	1138	1712	1481	2958	3846	18
Seneca	1148	1285	1055	42	1143	1493	1201	220	2213	2511	200
St. Lawrence	4723	2167	1559	160	4402	3947	3071	286	4570	5583	1386
Suffolk	1104	1128	1140	443	1307	2060	1428	235	1917	3306	0
Sullivan	768	2223	905	556	1061	866	1028	797	2054	2681	44
Steuben	2460	3400	1757	802	2082	5001	2478	450	5236	6880	345
Tioga	1919	440	1520	420	1622	1019	1626	202	2234	2815	197
Tompkins	1956	2163	474	173	2347	1406	1482	461	3410	3472	862
Ulster	1258	5096	2197	568	2851	2472	2733	505	5153	5916	26
Warren	666	1513	194	747	685	1408	425	548	1174	1713	119
Washington	2585	3715	640	79	3199	2025	1272	415	4250	3174	451
Wayne	3395	2388	1408	257	3367	1516	2084	435	4033	4050	941
Wyoming	2291	968	515	1066	2100	981	1242	546	3005	2471	727
Westchester	1883	3264	591	2705	2340	3413	2868	514	4033	5279	55
Yates	2041	254	706	523	1643	711	1055	281	1974	2153	324
Total	136698	148557	91336	59353	156804	122282	156495	33850	234882	262083	25329

Headley over King, 11,859; Clark over Ullman, 34,522; do. over Seymour, 309; Pierce over Scott, 27,201.

	Republicans.	*Know-Nothings.*	*Softs.*	*Hards.*
Controller	Jas. M. Cook...138,748;	L. Burrows....148,267;	L. Stetson....101,863;	T. B. Mitchell..47,411
State Engineer	Geo. Geddes...131,716;	S. Seymour...137,608;	J. B. Jervis...88,290;	John D. Fay..56,293
Canal Commis'r	D. H. Bissell..135,918;	S. H. Whallen..147,461;	C. Hawley. ...90,005;	F. Follett.....60,947
State Treasurer	A. B. Williams..136,696;	S. Clark.....148,778;	A. S. Thurston..91,871;	Jos. M. Lyon...57,910
Att'y General	A. Mann, Jr...136,337;	S. B. Cushing..148,695;	S. J. Tilden...101,309;	J. Sutherland..44,357
Prison Inspector	Wm. Bailey...136,993;	W. C. Russell..148,875;	Pat. H. Agan..91,871;	Darius Clark..57,910
Appeal Judge	B. R. Wood....134,353;	W. W. Camp'll..141,514;	S. L. Selden...151,632;	
Do. Short Term	Jos. Mullen...132,049;	G. F. Comst'k..140,299;	N. Hill, Jr...136,511;	John Willard..40,772

LEGISLATURE.

Senate	Republicans	16;	Know-Nothings	11;	Democrats	4; Temperance 1.
Assembly	Republicans	83;	Know-Nothings	44;	Democrats	50; Whig 1.

The election for Judges of the Supreme Court resulted as follows:—District I. James R. Whiting, Dem., and Henry E. Davies, K. N. The election of Mr. Davies is said to be illegal, and Edward P. Cowles now holds the seat by Executive appointment. II. James Emott, Rep. and Temp. III. George Gould, K. N. IV. Alonzo C. Paige, Soft and Rep., and Geo. M. Beckwith, K. N. V. Wm. F. Allen, Dem., supported by Rep's, re-elected. VI. Ransom Balcom, Rep. VII. E. D. Smith, K. N. VIII. Rich'd P. Marvin, K. N.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Counties.	Canal Com., 1855. Fusion. Nichol'n.	Dem. Plum'r.	Rep. Wil'm'n.	President, 1852. Whig. Scott.	Dem. Pierce.	F.S. Hale.
Adams	1679	1784	0...	2725	2018	31
Alleghany	5877	6740	2357...	9615	7226	965
Armstroug	2149	1633	121...	2093	2430	142
Beaver	1090	1334	581...	1805	1943	361
Bedford	1791	1677	121...	2273	2319	0
Berks	3204	6948	0...	4913	9503	5
Blair	2392	1465	1...	2590	1931	5
Bradford	4173	2476	0...	3526	3930	281
Bucks	4123	5328	3...	4928	5766	58
Butler	2582	2182	120...	2833	2533	166
Cambria	1437	2063	0...	1461	2035	15
Carbon	519	1187	0...	749	1311	0
Center	2033	1851	0...	1916	2993	0
Chester	4668	4460	8...	5700	5520	338
Clarion	1508	2154	5...	1218	2642	28
Clearfield	1013	1409	4...	997	1733	24
Clinton	996	934	0...	996	1318	2
Columbia	984	1736	2...	1165	2102	0
Crawford	2091	2015	*791...	2775	3427	996
Cumberland	2660	2393	0...	2878	3188	0
Dauphin	3021	2031	1...	3673	2675	29
Delaware	1632	1487	12...	2033	1737	107
Elk	236	350	7...	163	423	14
Erie	2113	1698	471...	4015	2738	611
Fayette	2312	2620	12...	3030	3867	0
Franklin	2860	2411	0...	3904	3358	3
Fulton	609	822	0...	729	831	1
Greene	1393	1997	0...	1559	2602	30
Huntingdon	1920	1196	5...	2511	2041	2
Indiana	2315	667	686...	2387	1827	279
Jefferson	1043	1039	15...	1115	1484	22
Juniata	1023	837	0...	559	823	0
Lancaster	5301	5099	0...	11636	6578	53
Lawrence	1197	854	635...	1984	1064	514
Lebanon	2256	1865	0...	3105	2118	1
Lehigh	2633	3394	0...	2993	3493	2
Luzerne	3571	3957	0...	3339	5340	79
Lycoming	2034	2266	1...	2085	2790	5
McKean	455	265	12...	405	597	78
Mercer	1808	1635	563...	2211	2693	769
Mifflin	1382	1310	0...	1392	1620	0
Monroe	531	1327	0...	418	2098	0
Montgomery	3573	5207	3...	4791	5767	160
Montour	438	970	0...	856	1455	0
Northampton	2443	3738	0...	2978	4403	16
N'thumberl'd	1011	1983	1...	1619	2451	4
Perry	1539	1332	0...	1413	2159	0
Philadelphia	25770	28384	20...	24566	26022	626
Pike	64	614	8...	202	834	0
Potter	634	436	52...	263	661	325
Schuylkill	1775	5012	24...	4128	4758	10
Somerset	2950	1481	0...	2986	1203	28
Snyder	1090	819	0	New County.		
Susquehanna	2164	1579	29...	2035	3046	215
Sullivan	292	347	6...	177	426	59
Tioga	1723	1381	166...	1564	2614	79
Union	1400	790	0...	3081	1994	0
Venango	1468	1501	57...	1164	1899	204
Warren	958	717	122...	1138	1433	243
Washington	3214	3182	159...	3810	4064	370
Wayne	1420	1594	0...	1232	2362	21
Westmorel'd	3200	3547	45...	3203	5509	119
Wyom'ng	794	529	0...	807	1258	19
York	4501	5383	0...	4700	5585	11
Total	149,745	161,281	7226...	179,174	198,568	8525

Martin, K. N., received 678 votes for Canal Com.; Cleaver, Native, 4056; Henderson, Whig, 2293.

Plumer over Nicholson, 11,536; all others over Plumer, 2717. Pierce over Scott, 19,394.

All the candidates for Canal Com., except Nicholson and Plumer, were withdrawn from the canvass by their friends a few days before the election.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Democrats....17; Opposition.....16
House—Democrats.....66; Opposition.....34

VIRGINIA.

Dists.	Congress. 1855. K.N.	Dem.	Governor. 1855. K.N.	Dem.	Whig.	Dem	President. 1852. Whig.	Dem
1.	No cand.	Bayly.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.		
Accomac			932	816	576	564		
Elizabeth City			175	187	156	211		
Essex			316	266	273	233		
Gloucester			317	381	267	372		
James City			126	44	97	45		
King and Queen			307	397	169	349		
Lancaster			175	143	136	122		
Matthews			221	273	177	255		
Middlesex			180	231	95	157		
New-Kent			201	175	174	148		
Northampton			288	235	293	144		
Northumberland			316	296	208	279		
Richmond Co.			364	164	254	181		
Warwick			57	21	66	14		
Westmoreland			395	83	280	83		
Williamsburg			66	51	37	68		
York			169	109	129	90		
Total			4605	3872	3372	3315		

No serious opposition to Thos. H. Bayly, Dem.

Maj. for Flournoy, 733; do. for Scott, 57.

II.	Watts	Mills'n.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Charles City	44	maj.	175	124	176	89
Greensville	66	216	73	206	67	168
Isle of Wight	172	692	173	669	171	645
Nansemond	563	349	556	340	500	462
Norfolk City	958	538	922	552	767	792
Norfolk Co.	1262	1069	1263	1068	921	1224
Prince George	126	375	131	369	91	282
Princess Anne	324	313	325	307	409	342
Southampton	485	583	486	538	498	456
Surry	134	240	141	230	147	201
Sussex	90	394	100	381	107	322
Total	4224	4769	4345	4814	3354	4983

Maj. for Millson, 545; do. for Wise, 469; do. for Pierce, 1129.

III.	Scott.	Caskie.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Caroline	592	697	615	643	443	621
Chesterfield	497	1048	503	975	409	854
Goochland	250	416	262	385	195	396
Hanover	525	747	553	706	450	554
Henrico	961	813	983	765	646	548
King William	114	346	111	333	99	246
Louisa	444	644	461	613	356	503
Richmond City	2083	1240	2144	1166	1854	1012
Total	5466	5951	5632	5586	4452	4734

Maj. for Caskie, 485; do. for Flournoy, 46; do. for Pierce, 282.

IV.	Tazewell.	Goode.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'rce.
Amelia*	234	309	234	309	145	237
Brunswick	210	589	224	556	187	462
Charlotte*	398	443	398	443	337	369
Cumberland	305	281	306	277	256	252
Dinwiddie*	234	421	234	421	319	304
Lunenburg	maj.	318	201	465	159	374
Mecklenburg*	480	874	480	874	304	686
Nottoway	maj.	73	187	228	122	185
Petersburg*	747	783	747	783	515	759
Powhattan	146	293	152	287	122	243
Prince Edward*	355	427	355	427	227	302
Total	3109	4811	3518	5070	2693	4167

Maj. for Goode, 1702; do. for Wise, 1552; do. for Pierce, 1474.

V.	Claiborne.	Bocock.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Appomattox	maj.	381	247	513	192	352
Campbell		1461	1074	1535	979	1101 879
Franklin	874	1264	906	1253	620	802*
Halifax	maj.	717	587	1163	405	1096
Henry	maj.	130	430	507	330	332
Patrick	474	792	496	722	489	399
Pittsylvania	1264	1436	1352	1325	864	877
Total	4073	5794	5553	6472	4001	4737

Maj. for Bocock, 1721; do. for Wise, 919; do. for Pierce, 736.

VI.	Ligon.	Powell.	Flourn'y.	W se.	Sc't.	P'ree.
Albemarle	1163	1109	1220	1069	1163	1106
Amherst	maj.	100	680	668	450	559
Bedford	120	maj.	1323	1067	1189	965
Buckingham	532	522	551	496	498	530
Fluvanna	425	467	458	443	440	378
Greene	41	582	42	532	87	416
Madison	97	708	109	672	107	646
Nelson	718	446	740	436	691	444
Total	3096	3934	5128	5403	4465	5044

Maj. for Powell, 838; do. for Wise, 275; do. for Pierce, 579.

VII.		Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'ree.
Alexandria	No opposition to Wm. Smith, Dem.	820	399	784	577
Culpepper		528	443	447	461
Fairfax		631	512	608	606
Fauquier		1040	920	928	1045
King George		191	189	132	166
Orange		349	395	290	343
Prince William		249	659	190	534
Rappahannock		485	490	331	436
Spotsylvania		604	619	440	565
Stafford		359	474	269	447
Total		5256	5100	4419	5180

Maj. for Flournoy, 156; do. for Pierce, 761.

VIII.	Boteler.	Faulkn'r.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'ree.
Berkley	889	936	905	923	751	924
Clarke	325	358	320	361	363	386
Frederick	1222	1337	1203	1335	1024	1421
Hampshire	837	1123	845	1118	649	1115
Jefferson	924	886	934	862	958	898
Loudoun	2011	697	2015	690	1813	788
Morgan	404	288	415	266	270	259
Page	60	1037	72	1033	110	870
Warren	278	496	271	500	169	520
Total	6959	7158	6980	7088	6107	7181

Maj. for Faulkner, 199; do. for Wise, 108; do. for Pierce, 1074.

IX.		Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'ree.
Augusta	No concerted opposition to John Letcher, Dem.	2426	1336	1674	1338
Bath		276	222	157	179
Hardy		708	651	855	552
Highland		342	444	170	431
Pendleton		408	358	375	381
Rockbridge		1206	1147	1031	1084
Rockingham		610	2700	575	2473
Shenandoah		185	2031	291	2094
Total		6161	8889	5131	8562

Maj. for Wise, 2728; do. for Pierce, 3431.

X.	Pendleton.	Kidw'l.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'ree.
Brooke	432	336	432	333	281	460
Hancock	285	229	291	221	241	349
Marion	422	1141	459	1135	560	1197
Marshall*	984	608	984	608	743	721
Monongahela	663	1349	662	1325	688	1308
Ohio	1662	1199	1741	1110	1452	1186
Pleasants*	206	229	206	228	152	237
Preston	718	827	737	798	647	922
Taylor	465	497	465	487	351	383
Tyler	344	462	360	430	340	383
Wetzel	68	575	80	549	102	488
Total	6249	7452	6417	7223	5557	7635

Maj. for Kidwell, 1203; do. for Wise, 807; do. for Pierce, 2078.

XI.	Carlisle.	Lewis.	Flourn'y.	Wise.	Scott.	P'ree
Barbour	308	759	331	753	324	592
Braxton	578	112	571	119	587	290
Cabell	443	451	383	501	451	424
Doddridge	219	346	226	349	86	285
Gilmer	245	415	242	411	114	324
Harrison	899	1038	921	1017	601	992
Jackson	629	602	637	592	439	459
Kanawha	1514	583	1537	571	1226	776
Lewis	403	583	426	572	224	566
Mason	729	337	737	348	536	476
Putnam	384	392	387	393	348	370

Randolph	252	449	308	438	301	337
Ritchie	342	469	353	488	188	381
Upshur	297	509	286	496	324	479
Wirt	210	264	217	259	222	288
Wood	881	633	859	741	645	607
Total	8333	7942	8401	8054	6416	7626

Maj. for Carlisle, 391; do. for Flournoy, 347; do. for Pierce, 1210.

XII.	Staples.	Edm'dson.	Flour'y.	Wise	Sc't	P'ree.
Alleghany	200	341	206	337	93	206
Boone	136	294	138	280	117	212
Botetourt	557	1003	537	960	421	738
Craig	105	326	120	304	92	288
Fayette	294	281	301	241	265	243
Floyd	428	587	447	566	384	301
Giles	394	440	405	418	287	300
Greenbrier	882	527	870	533	614	498
Logan	108	352	76	366	173	308
Mercer	363	396	350	417	288	284
Monroe	374	586	391	577	427	499
Montgomery	575	680	592	660	501	490
Nicholas	351	122	460	114	252	167
Pocahontas	82	448	107	457	116	240
Raleigh	255	81	259	80	128	63
Roanoke	265	646	307	600	208	384
Wayne	258	237	319	347	225	206
Wyoming	148	88	116	82	42	29
Total	6385	7492	6501	7369	4713	5461

Maj. for Edmundson, 1107; do. for Wise, 991; do. for Pierce, 748.

XIII.	Trigg	McMullen	Flour'y.	Wise.	Sc't.	P'ree.
Carroll	maj.	358	317	657	213	488
Grayson*	266	553	266	553	222	267
Lee	410	1094	377	1113	403	773
Pulaski	210	314	272	305	174	223
Russell	580	1009	580	989	301	275
Scott	maj.	242	509	797	354	577
Smythe	571	654	571	654	434	479
Tazewell*	189	1112	189	1102	243	612
Washington	972	1218	948	1284	715	924
Wythe*	724	829	724	829	333	615
Total	3982	7383	4747	8283	3392	5233

Maj. for McMullen, 3401; do. for Wise, 3536; do. for Pierce, 1740.

GRAND TOTAL.—Flournoy, 73,244; Wise, 83,424; Scott, 58,572; Pierce, 73,858. Maj. for Wise, 10,180; do. for Pierce, 15,286.

Lt. Gov., 1855—J. M. H. Beale, *K. N.*, 71,689; E. W. McComas, *Dem.*, 83,068.

Att'y. Gen., 1855—J. M. Patton, *K. N.*, 71,613; W. P. Bocock, *Dem.*, 83,731.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings.. 6; Democrats 19
HOUSE—Know-Nothings...56; Democrats 96

* Failing to receive the vote for Congressmen in these counties, we have substituted that of Governor, which, of course, is not strictly correct, but does not change the result of the election in any district.

NEW-JERSEY.

The election of 1855 in this State was not important, being confined to members of the Legislature and County Officers. There were three parties in the field, viz.: Democrats, Whigs, and Know Nothings; and the result was a Democratic triumph, that party having succeeded in electing a majority of the County Officers, and also a majority in each branch of the Legislature, which body stands as follows:

*LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Democrats, 11; Whigs, 6; Know-Nothings, 3.
HOUSE—Democrats, 31; Whigs. 19; Know-Nothings, 9.

OHIO.

	Governor, 1855.			President, 1852.		
	Rep.	*Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*	*F.S.*
Counties.	Chase.	Medill.	Trimble.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale.
Adams	1139	1422	207	1213	1736	233
Allen	1235	907	22	958	1536	28
Ashland	1580	1623	37	1368	2434	297
Ashtabula	3772	845	341	2174	1075	2502
Athens	1634	974	98	1751	1383	364
Auglaize	643	1291	81	588	1480	24
Belmont	1755	1853	1003	2786	2694	454
Brown	1571	1843	286	1702	2460	393
Butler	1960	2895	340	2210	3579	122
Carroll	1502	1000	82	1543	1355	242
Champaign	1353	928	535	1994	1687	206
Clark	1866	1154	250	2682	1374	183
Clermont	2336	2423	456	2213	2705	409
Clinton	1640	802	162	1424	1063	702
Columbiana	3118	2139	31	2237	2911	993
Coshocton	2064	1997	17	1798	2618	73
Crawford	1449	1710	43	1074	2106	58
Cuyahoga	3965	3072	473	2944	3571	2107
Darke	1685	1601	228	1719	1797	92
Defiance	592	609	17	554	896	43
Delaware	1602	1245	259	2083	1591	391
Erie	1564	1123	68	1589	1404	275
Fairfield	2474	2674	52	2117	2311	10
Fayette	909	518	239	1221	893	166
Franklin	2487	3192	841	3498	3652	242
Fulton	715	442	11	587	727	71
Gallia	344	873	1099	1567	1103	135
Geauga	1816	396	90	1147	664	1499
Greene	1953	985	372	2430	1490	500
Guernsey	1893	1361	130	1941	1809	504
Hamilton	4516	12226	6538	9252	13435	684
Hancock	1238	1329	30	1076	1617	35
Hardin	903	665	60	882	847	74
Harrison	1712	1191	68	1723	1462	422
Henry	440	511	0	325	536	14
Highland	1209	1343	1256	1982	2290	281
Hocking	927	1114	85	865	1552	21
Holmes	1194	1672	3	1066	2100	42
Huron	2295	1277	134	2242	1819	893
Jackson	714	739	167	1069	1093	19
Jefferson	2156	1523	121	1935	2189	343
Knox	2161	1916	219	1874	2692	626
Lake	1640	438	23	1046	670	1111
Lawrence	1092	747	320	1299	981	15
Licking	2021	2530	722	2779	3569	582
Logan	1424	792	327	2118	1361	191
Loraine	2693	895	24	1332	1554	1777
Lucas	1618	1409	46	1238	1271	129
Madison	562	435	577	1400	655	61
Mahoning	1592	1492	60	955	1873	1033
Marion	1220	1168	16	914	1270	79
Medina	2082	1511	15	1579	1754	1008
Meigs	1515	1038	166	1573	1399	297
Mercer	492	829	139	500	831	11
Miami	1787	1358	649	2754	2004	235
Monroe	1451	1876	25	937	2422	180
Montgom'y.	2746	3423	407	3886	3744	177
Morgan	1776	1130	105	2084	1708	220
Morrow	1631	1316	55	1030	1710	748
Muskingum	2551	2208	996	4228	3500	214
Noble	1361	954	76	885	1487	435
Ottowa	369	405	1	274	400	2
Paulding	342	113	2	121	342	5
Perry	1772	1474	66	1417	2246	17
Pickaway	1521	1604	258	2175	2041	35
Pike	641	937	219	927	1029	16
Portage	2660	1861	10	1351	2007	1296
Preble	1567	1039	287	2253	1633	197
Putnam	528	845	13	461	890	61
Richland	2220	2211	118	2133	3234	209
Ross	2160	1926	329	3091	2465	179
Sandusky	1382	1499	10	1064	1619	88
Scioto	1042	1050	447	1804	1424	29
Seneca	2332	1961	15	1972	2809	118
Shelby	955	1077	209	1147	1309	54
Stark	3343	3021	23	2740	3634	356
Summit	2242	1215	158	2336	1965	660
Trumbull	3109	1474	31	1968	2039	1739
Tuscarawas	2552	2144	35	2659	2685	112
Union	1222	698	131	1249	943	255
Van Wert	602	484	9	422	737	6
Vinton	722	861	40	774	912	95
Warren	2306	1461	360	2823	1919	223
Washington	2212	1662	112	2473	2139	333
Wayne	2421	2561	24	2288	3143	149
Williams	890	891	17	546	832	160
Wood	1099	591	45	831	986	20
Wyandot	1143	1045	61	990	1290	9
Total	146,641	131,091	24,310	152,526	169,220	31,682

Chase over Medill, 15,550; Pierce over Scott, 16,694.

Lt. Gov.—Ford, Repub., 169,439; Myers, Dem., 133,485. Ford's maj. 35,954.

LEGISLATURE.

Senate—Republicans 29; Democrats 6

House—Republicans 78; Democrats 34

CALIFORNIA.

1855. 1852.

	Governor.	Sup'e Judge.	President.	
	K. N. Dem.	*K. N. Dem.*	*Whig.*	*Dem.*
Counties.	Johnson.	Bigler	Murray.	Norton.	Scott.	Pierce.
Alameda	625	1088	495	130	New Co.	
Amador	2035	1719	1959	1782	New Co.	
Butte	1694	1411	1645	1471	1478	1741
Colusa	76 maj.		18 maj.		225	232
Calaveras	2240	2220	2051	2574	2290	2848
Contra Costa	360	407	307	453	413	590
El Dorado	4929	3948	4808	4045	5146	6106
Humboldt	282	77	229	132	New Co.	
Klamath	545	482	528	495	217	210
Los Angeles	566	923	525	946	498	574
Monterey	485	180	467	187	54	273
Mariposa	1255	964	1183	1025	854	1292
Marin	173	333	105	393	145	137
Merced	102	85	103	87	New Co.	
Napa	519	261	549	232	208	270
Nevada	2861	2502	2679	2644	2618	2856
Plumas	1111	736	1057	856	New Co.	
Placer	3128	2312	3051	2404	2295	2831
San Diego	17	204	16	276	107	105
San Bernardino	14	332	45	300		
Santa Barbara	39	335	11	360	78	104
San Luis Obispo	45	118	15	124	112	11
Santa Cruz	347	255	335	266	186	306
San Francisco	5213	7138	4531	7388	4167	4241
Stanislaus	245	299	206	316	New Co.	
Sacramento	3544	2912	3458	2912	3644	3280
Solano	753	591	725	625	308	355
Siskiyou	2045	1368	1998	1419	459	492
Shasta	1418	1302	1367	1333	757	971
Sutter	340	381	352	373	214	205
Sonoma and Mendocino	892	933	844	907	267	474
Sierra	3070	2148	3035	2177	1348	1649
Santa Clara	1135	994	1036	1085	827	799
San Joaquin	1447	1020	1371	1102	1159	1198
Tuolumne	2305	2391	2580	2505	2541	3132
Trinity	1132	517	1109	539	683	785
Tulare	140	204	120	216	32	40
Yolo	603	560	594	583	400	350
Yuba	2728	2283	2644	2341	2077	2199
Total	50948	45937	48141	47734	35807	40656

Majority for Johnson, 5011; do. for Murray, 407; do. for Pierce, 4849.

	K. N.	*Dem.*	*Maj.*
Lt. Gov.—Anderson,	49,385	Purdy	47,669	1716
Sup. Judge (vac.) Terry.	49,677	Bryan	46,892	2785
Controller— Whitman	49,911	Flournoy	46,691	3220
Treasurer—Bates	49,947	Keene	46,941	3006
Att'y Gen.—Wallace	50,113	Whiting	46,685	3428
Surv. Gen.—Brewster	49,994	Marlette	46,977	3017
Printer—Allen	50,060	Crossette	46,696	3364
Prin'n Direct'rs—A. Bell	49,789	W. H. Bell	46,818	2971
" McKenzie	49,644	Powell	46,132	3512
" Wilson	50,550	Astin	46,785	3755
Maine Law—Yes	21,894	No	27,414	5523

THE LEGISLATURE

Is composed of a Know-Nothing majority in each House.

GEORGIA.

Districts.	Cong., 1855. K N Dem.	Gov., 1855. K.N. Dem.	Pres., 1852. T Whig. Dem.
I.	Varnadoe.	Sew't.	And's. J'son
Appling	105	286..	196
Bryan	133	128..	134
Bullock	49	447..	49
Camden	28	181..	27
Charlton	30	121..	31
Chatham	920	989..	921
Clinch	107	243..	116
Coffee	151	107..	133
Effingham	204	198..	147
Emanuel	268	391..	250
Glynn	104	92..	101
Irwin	62	356..	60
Laurens	522	76..	509
Liberty	181	247..	161
Lowndes	331	678..	335
McIntosh	56	147..	50
Montgomery	271	51..	224
Tatnall	254	259..	229
Telfair	187	133..	189
Thomas	395	563..	432
Ware	127	329..	128
Wayne	56	152..	55
Total	4541	6179..	4477
Maj. for Seward, 1638; do. for Johnson, 1559; do. for Pierce, 2526.			
II.	Hawkins.	Cr'ford.	And's
Baker	207	496..	192
Calhoun	84	284..	79
Chattahoochee	240	404..	239
Clay	228	276..	225
Decatur	499	417..	233
Dooley	386	520..	385
Dougherty	215	285..	207
Early	138	373..	141
Kinchafoonee	319	213..	298
Lee	413	300..	397
Macon	487	279..	465
Marion	511	519..	494
Muscogee	816	649..	763
Pulaski	294	448..	298
Randolph	789	841..	776
Stewart	646	562..	632
Sumter	794	646..	702
Worth	87	234..	80
Total	7153	7746..	6611
Maj. for Crawford, 593; do. for Johnson, 711; do. for Pierce, 2475.			
III.	Trippe.	Smith.	And's
Bibb	799	734..	826
Butts	344	359..	339
Crawford	316	380..	314
Harris	718	536..	716
Houston	531	510..	502
Monroe	767	504..	749
Pike	541	665..	536
Spaulding	435	443..	446
Taylor	315	311..	326
Talbot	632	457..	632
Upson	684	317..	705
Total	6112	5216	6091
Maj. for Trippe, 896; do. for Andrews, 852; do. for Pierce, 1997.			
IV.	Hill.	Warn'r.	And's.
Campbell	555	587..	474
Cobb	808	1187..	726
Coweta	645	881..	555
DeKalb	441	623..	448
Fayette	442	752..	396
Fulton	974	595..	795
Heard	441	487..	407
Henry	828	690..	746
Meriwether	730	685..	726
Troup	949	396..	962
Total	6813	6883..	6235
Majority for Warner, 70; do. for Johnson, 152; do. for Pierce, 2636.			

V.	Tumlin.	Lump'n.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Carroll	544	1212..	176	1245	425	185	850
Cass	1153	896..	1035	929	144	263	654
Catoosa	452	351..	454	350	12	New Co.	
Chattooga	396	529..	404	522	13	114	316
Cherokee	765	1154..	725	1024	213	81	660
Dade	191	230..	177	244	3	65	126
Fannin	269	549..	238	550	13	New Co.	
Floyd	790	863..	799	826	50	367	494
Gordon	702	790..	696	766	70	264	584
Gilmer	226	837..	205	830	30	116	309
Murray	256	687..	154	641	181	237	323
Polk	377	374..	344	361	104	119	147
Paulding	256	809..	210	805	93	44	327
Pickens	252	514..	225	491	36	New Co.	
Walker	628	797..	617	790	33	372	786
Whitfield	721	698..	713	698	46	293	644
Total	7978	11290..	7172	11072	1466	2520	6220
Majority for Lumpkin, 3312; do. for Johnson, 3900; do. for Pierce, 3700.							
VI.	Franklin.	Cobb.	Andr's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Clarke	586	424..	478	393	162	139	226
Forsyth	606	796..	611	810	23	106	589
Franklin	284	965..	217	949	105	66	435
Gwinnett	735	998..	696	989	128	61	427
Habersham	277	865..	223	865	82	98	59
Hall	516	812..	489	813	51	64	186
Hart	184	571..	60	594	127	New Co.	
Jackson	490	756..	368	752	138	45	103
Lumpkin	472	742..	483	730	31	178	235
Madison	218	447..	215	441	22	23	69
Rabun	60	387..	36	385	36	4	144
Union	339	728..	330	748	16	97	223
Walton	460	712..	410	743	106	111	399
Total	5227	9203..	4616	9212	1027	992	3095
Majority for Cobb, 3976; do. for Johnson, 4657; do. for Pierce, 2103.							
VII.	Foster.	Stephens.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Baldwin	396	274..	401	283	5	177	272
Greene	606	215..	552	177	156	311	172
Hancock	423	372..	452	329	30	No return	
Jasper	403	409..	405	391	20	132	372
Jones	320	390..	313	343	13	166	340
Morgan	363	246..	370	224	49	189	286
Newton	757	741..	722	695	116	336	386
Putnam	293	359..	295	349	23	229	284
Twiggs	246	375..	244	381	5	113	267
Washington	620	612..	620	589	144	236	451
Wilkinson	366	557..	347	535	48	94	502
Total	4792	4580..	4621	4336	609	1983	3332
Majority for Foster, 212; do. for Andrews, 288; do. for Pierce, 1349.							
VIII.	Lamar.	St'ph'ns.	And's.	J'son.	Ov'by.	Sc't.	P'rce.
Burke	88	725..	90	476	223	15	177
Columbia	340	459..	363	404	26	110	259
Elbert	236	663..	364	472	91	159	107
Jefferson	287	425..	282	308	145	91	93
Lincoln	190	208..	193	188	16	18	155
Oglethorpe	153	611..	259	415	145	60	179
Richmond	1013	837..	1070	720	67	414	625
Scriven	250	307..	245	275	38	8	171
Taliaferro	81	342..	123	234	27	19	76
Warren	218	772..	217	723	42	25	306
Wilkes	223	459..	349	286	34	12	193
Total	3079	5808..	3535	4501	854	928	2341
Majority for Stephens, 2729; do. for Johnson, 966; do. for Pierce, 1393.							

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Andrews, 43,222; Johnson, 53,473; Overby, 6284; Scott, 16,660; Pierce, 34,705. Johnson over Andrews, 10,256; Pierce over Scott, 18,045. Mr. Overby was the Maine Law Candidate.

LEGISLATURE—1855.

SENATE—Democrats, 75; Know-Nothings, 36.
HOUSE—Democrats, 96; Know-Nothings, 56.

TENNESSEE.

Dists.	Congress. K.N.	Dem.	Gov'r, 1855. K.N.	Dem.	Pres., 1852. Whig.	Dem.
I.	Taylor.	Watkins.	Geotry.	J'nson.	Sc't.	Pierce.
Carter	850	142	768	238	585	140
Cocke	927	344	929	422	743	196
Greene	1034	1805	989	1985	780	1307
Hancock	247	562	264	589	241	336
Hawkins	906	978	887	1158	778	831
Jefferson	968	1156	1697	444	1170	312
Johnson	417	137	400	215	365	93
Sevier	562	514	964	120	621	80
Sullivan	681	1016	601	1403	260	1114
Washington	899	1137	847	1338	565	853
Total	7511	7781	8346	7912	6108	5262

Maj. for Watkins, 270; do. for Gentry, 434; do. for Scott, 846.

II.	Sneed.	Cum'ns.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anderson	694	381	772	333	602	267
Campbell	475	403	507	383	313	252
Claiborne	732	728	756	744	503	519
Fentress	127	607	129	616	153	411
Grainger	1312	609	1327	621	852	477
Knox	2351	797	2560	695	1863	553
Morgan	193	385	219	358	240	222
Overton	286	1123	290	1528	345	1039
Scott	76	304	121	259	304	100
Total	6246	5327	6681	5537	5175	3852

Maj. for Sneed, 919; do. for Gentry, 1,114; do. for Scott, 1,323.

III.	Anderson.	Smith.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bledsoe	431	345	404	361	464	209
Blount	1089	735	1069	789	827	566
Bradley	640	1026	644	1021	547	778
Hamilton	1044	980	966	1044	774	648
Marion	581	436	554	468	453	292
Meigs	101	580	97	588	141	442
Monroe	842	902	851	1005	805	847
M'Minn	914	933	909	953	796	866
Polk	390	667	385	676	272	470
Rhea	295	418	298	415	300	307
Roane	1004	760	1002	769	820	678
Total	7331	7872	7179	8089	6199	6103

Maj. for Smith, 541; do. for Johnson, 910; do. for Scott, 96.

IV.	Cullom.	Savage.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Coffee	294	853	294	880	205	722
De Kalb	547	725	560	738	559	588
Grundy	21	418	22	425	44	327
Jackson	1079	1128	1122	1131	1118	703
Macon	546	388	540	424	616	374
Smith	1597	539	1572	644	1742	520
Van Buren	90	211	90	228	107	165
Warren	395	1114	393	1153	344	922
White	994	640	978	694	949	518
Total	5563	6016	5571	6317	5684	4839

Maj for Savage, 453; do. for Johnson, 746; do. for Scott, 845.

V.	Ready.	No Can-	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Cannon	468	didate.	458	859	453	727
Rutherford	1488	Keeble,	1435	1288	1495	1313
Sumner	939	*dem.*, rc'd	780	1740	825	1563
Williamson	1816	632	1621	688	1583	763
Wilson	2358	votes.	2290	937	2248	923
Total	7069		6584	5512	6604	5289

Maj. for Gentry, 1,072; do. for Scott, 1,315.

VI.	Gordon.	Jones.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bedford	1556	1344	1630	1293	1390	1356
Franklin	551	1336	394	1302	330	1133
Lincoln	331	2616	402	2521	606	2297
Marshal	629	1356	678	1310	666	1340
Maury	1378	1824	1444	1793	1324	1799
Total	4445	8476	4548	8219	4316	7925

Maj. for Jones, 4,031; do. for Johnson, 3,671; do. ter Pierce, 3,609.

VII.	Kendrick.	Wright.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Benton	439	466	475	453	340	485
Decatur	352	436	353	429	400	315
Giles	1305	1459	1302	1439	1303	1447
Hardin	743	792	745	775	643	808
Hickman	219	1049	223	1053	241	839
Humphreys	352	543	354	543	263	471
Lawrence	519	850	524	845	549	583
Lewis	32	242	34	243	43	186
McNairy	942	1110	915	1059	956	907
Perry	317	449	320	450	325	314
Wayne	702	531	687	535	666	380
Total	5922	7927	5932	7824	5729	6735

Maj. for Wright, 2,005; do. for Johnson, 1,892; do. for Pierce, 1,006.

VIII.	Zollicoffer.	Torbett.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Davidson	3163	1763	3132	1783	2623	2059
Dickson	404	720	388	745	323	607
Montgomery	1513	883	1502	881	1260	993
Robertson	1299	719	1256	804	1013	769
Stewart	579	772	563	785	533	725
Total	6058	4857	6841	4998	5752	5153

Maj. for Zollicoffer, 2,101; do. for Gentry, 1,843; do. for Scott, 599.

IX.	Etheridge.	Freeman.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Carroll	1600	604	1567	694	1498	649
Dyer	481	408	442	483	508	411
Gibson	1563	1159	1618	1213	1570	901
Henry	879	1667	871	1738	899	1516
Henderson	1227	683	1230	734	1193	511
Lauderdale	348	234	354	297	330	277
Obion	408	848	407	865	431	644
Tipton	414	564	424	566	357	565
Weakly	1032	1227	885	1411	783	1149
Total	7952	7394	7798	8001	7569	6623

Maj. for Etheridge, 558; do. for Johnson, 203; do. for Scott, 946.

X.	Rivers.	Currin.	Gentry.	J'nson.	Scott.	Pierce.
Fayette	1164	943	1151	940	1006	1034
Hardeman	620	1113	619	1123	716	1024
Haywood	796	765	803	762	790	732
Madison	1462	785	1448	788	1426	819
Shelby	1818	1530	1831	1477	1824	1628
Total	5860	5136	5852	5090	5762	5237

Maj. for Rivers, 720; do. for Gentry, 762; do. for Scott, 525.

GRAND TOTAL—Gentry, 65,332; Johnson, 67,499; Scott, 58,898; Pierce, 57,018. Maj. for Johnson, 2167; do. for Scott, 1880.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Whigs and K. N., 14; Democrats .....11.
HOUSE—Whigs and K. N...37; Democrats .....36.

MARYLAND.

Dists.	Congress. K.N. Dem.	K. N. Dem.	Cont., 1855. Whig. Dem.	Pres., 1852.
I.	Dennis.	Stewart.	Parnell.	Bowie. Scott. Pierce
Caroline	569	753	750	754 555 500
Dorchester	1155	1118	1229	1047 1239 933
Queene Anne's	849	701	850	698 723 735
Somerset	1449	1306	1474	1282 1443 1115
Talbot	652	892	671	871 740 796
Worcester	1194	1403	1238	1364 1253 1182
Total	5868	6173	6032	6006 5953 5261

Maj. for Stewart, 305; do. for Parnell, 26; do. for Scott, 692.

II.	Ricaud.	Shower.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Balt. Co., in part	1697	1394	1745	1340	923	1614
Carroll	2164	1910	2252	1812	1702	1920
Cecil	1788	1614	1786	1617	1494	1550
Harford	1998	1121	1998	1130	1353	1378
Kent	832	467	806	498	662	551
Total	8479	6506	8587	6397	6134	7013

Maj. for Ricaud, 1,973; do. for Parnell, 2,190; do. for Pierce, 879.

MARYLAND—*Continued.*

Dists.	CONGRESS. *K. N.	*CONT., *Dem.	1855. *K. N.	PRES., *Dem	1852. *Whig.	*Dem.
III.	Harris.	Vansant.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce
Bal. city, in part,	5014	5146	5036	5126	3619	5950
" Co., "	1524	1338	1534	1338	1023	1387
Total	6538	6484	6570	6464	4702	7337

Maj. for Harris, 54; do. for Parnell, 106; do. for Pierce, 2,635.

IV.	Davis.	May.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bal. city, in part,	7988	7493	8038	7436	5879	8085

Maj for Davis, 495; do. for Parnell, 602; do. for Pierce, 2,206.

V.	Hoffman.	Hamil'n	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	P'rce
Allegany	1929	1966	1916	1987	1454	1976
Frederick	3769	3037	3639	2883	3204	3342
Washington	2622	2566	2642	2567	2569	2723
Total	8320	7569	8197	7427	7327	8041

Maj. for Hoffman, 751; do. for Parnell, 770; do. for Pierce, 714.

VI.	Watkins.	Bowie.	Parnell.	Bowie.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anne Arundel	977	882	982	882	834	889
Calvert	386	363	389	361	353	352
Charles	435	692	396	651	657	411
Howard	856	612	826	652	570	625
Montgomery	1092	1089	1080	1097	1061	842
Prince George's.	783	955	772	777	915	724
St. Mary's	207	946	192	929	681	449
Total	4736	5539	4637	5349	5071	4283

Maj. for Bowie (Cong.), 803; do. for Bowie (Cont.), 712; do. for Scott, 788.

TOTAL OF STATE.—Parnell, 42,061; Bowie, 39,079; Scott, 35,066; Pierce, 40,020. Majority for Parnell, 2,982; do. for Pierce, 4,954.

Lottery Commissioner—McPhail, K.N., 41,750; Gale, Dem., 39,212. Majority for McPhail, 2,538.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—K. N.'s.... 8; Whigs....9; Democrats.... 5.
HOUSE—K. N.'s.... 62; Whigs....6; Democrats....14.

* Controller

KENTUCKY.

Dists.	CONGRESS. *K.N.	*Dem.	GOV'R, 1855. *K.N.	*Dem.	PRES., 1852. *Whig.	*Dem.
I.	Hughes.	Burtt.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Ballard	343	581	372	562	260	328
Caldwell	402	582	436	548	731	874
Calloway	143	1026	165	980	189	815
Crittenden	440	602	450	593	396	486
Fulton	176	337	197	338	152	233
Graves	515	1253	539	1230	446	971
Hickman	151	522	173	512	155	379
Hopkins	895	1060	925	1066	737	809
Livingston	481	203	493	593	312	267
Lyon	261	307	225	302	New Co.	
Marshall	88	833	104	803	91	425
McCracken	630	996	648	997	389	416
Trigg	471	789	504	728	560	629
Union	712	732	694	739	499	612
Total	5708	9223	5925	9389	4913	7244

Maj. for Burnett, 3,515; do. for Clark, 3,464; do. for Pierce, 2,331.

II.	C'bell.	Peyton.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Breckenridge	1115	426	1128	407	842	440
Butler	614	380	629	361	312	259
Christian	1043	844	1036	848	973	806
Daviess	936	844	962	826	1027	711
Grayson	521	618	523	600	443	384
Hancock	411	354	418	350	249	205
Henderson	865	662	881	657	616	633
McLean	250	258	423	421	New Co.	
Mechlenburg	882	849	894	834	814	553
Ohio	896	854	931	805	701	626
Total	7533	6089	7825	6109	5977	4617

Maj. for Campbell, 1,444; do. for Morehead, 1,716; do. for Scott, 1,360.

III.	Un'wood.	Bates.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Allen	606	677	605	680	280	454
Barren	1482	1140	1499	1160	1119	967
Edmondson	191	392	188	400	208	218
Hart	578	786	598	791	455	578
Logan	1532	353	1539	386	1294	884
Monroe	528	595	506	624	337	350
Simpson	428	486	437	533	389	380
Todd	672	527	667	554	652	422
Warren	1345	627	1382	632	982	606
Total	7362	5583	7421	5760	5716	4359

Maj. for Underwood, 1,779; do. for Morehead. 1661; do. for Scott, 1,357.

IV.	Fox.	Talbott.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce
Adair	436	930	431	942	457	597
Boyle	643	363	679	356	603	323
Casey	646	418	639	428	474	230
Clinton	290	534	286	549	276	318
Cumberland	584	317	584	324	501	157
Greene	465	686	478	682	422	487
Lincoln	860	476	878	469	674	338
Pulaski	1102	1256	1083	1283	707	622
Russell	495	379	499	375	437	125
Taylor	373	588	371	611	264	527
Wayne	676	639	667	663	463	457
Total	6570	6586	6595	6682	5278	4156

Maj. for Talbott, 16; do. for Clark, 87; do. for Scott, 1,122.

V.	Wintersmith.	Jewell.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anderson	350	672	351	695	292	606
Bullitt	606	429	600	431	403	446
Hardin	1400	588	1391	586	1007	618
Larue	596	378	584	391	417	348
Marion	426	1160	443	1172	782	768
Meade	784	335	786	333	647	230
Mercer	738	976	749	792	594	914
Nelson	823	1019	818	1025	958	487
Spencer	442	415	438	428	331	340
Washington	458	1104	467	1120	637	680
Total	6628	7076	6627	6973	6068	5432

Maj. for Jewell, 448; do. for Clark, 346; do. for Scott, 636.

VI.	Dunlop.	Ellicott.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Breathitt	146	499	136	493	96	234
Clay	336	489	265	372	278	185
Estill	561	611	558	619	358	322
Floyd	100	850	153	769	165	222
Garrard	973	371	976	367	863	236
Harlan	384	249	398	232	327	65
Johnson	33	620	36	597	64	298
Knox	570	346	562	336	487	164
Laurel	378	446	373	441	371	187
Letcher	73	295	73	300	63	78
Madison	1278	818	1287	810	976	541
Owsley	333	468	319	478	294	324
Perry	135	269	126	256	130	77
Pike	116	701	108	712	221	194
Rock Castle	410	218	416	218	326	97
Whitley	515	436	485	376	358	143
Total	6341	7686	6271	7376	5377	3367

Maj. for Ellicott, 1,345; do. for Clark, 1,105; do. for Scott, 2,010.

VII.	H.Marshall.	Preston.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Henry	824	923	806	944	744	983
Jefferson	4370	2370	4417	2311	3668	3791
Oldham	424	483	424	485	388	486
Shelby	1314	602	1320	611	1184	753
Total	6932	4378	6967	4351	5981	6013

Maj. for Marshall, 2,554; do. for Morehead, 2,616; do. for Pierce, 32.

VIII.	A.K.Marsh'l.	Harri'n.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bourbon	935	544	994	535	978	528
Fayette	1467	852	1429	815	1376	809
Franklin	917	781	946	764	833	759
Harrison	1068	857	1057	860	805	947

KENTUCKY—*Continued.*

	Congress. K.N.	Dem.	Gov'r, 1855. K.N.	Dem.	Pres., 1852. Whig.	Dem.
	A.K.Marsh'l.	Harri'n.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Jessamine	538	530	565	505	556	476
Nicholas	755	699	759	699	978	721
Scott	705	910	765	893	729	883
Woodford	654	363	683	357	703	410
Total	7039	5536	7203	5433	6961	5538

Maj. for Marshall, 1,503; do. for Morehead, 1,770; do. for Scott, 1,423.

IX.	Cox.	Stanton.	M'head.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bath	693	1032	673	1045	587	785
Carter	392	668	354	628	180	497
Clarke	955	326	955	330	842	322
Fleming	1176	734	1120	715	888	698
Greenup	965	563	942	542	637	660
Lawrence	622	433	530	382	385	362
Lewis	705	463	610	405	400	508
Mason	1376	744	1355	728	1337	896
Montgomery	609	420	603	428	518	389
Morgan	432	1037	379	1040	316	509
Powell	158	178	159	177	111	133
Total	8083	6598	7680	6420	6201	5759

Maj. for Cox, 1,485; do. for Morehead, 1,260; do. for Scott, 442.

X.	Swope.	Harris.	Morehead.	Clark.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bracken	960	400	939	400	638	517
Boone	917	658	915	673	800	760
Campbell	957	1164	956	1166	577	1098
Carroll	462	451	457	458	446	473
Gallatin	457	288	450	289	372	411
Grant	759	526	735	541	437	552
Kenton	1296	1282	1275	1293	975	1384
Owen	577	1388	575	1396	505	1186
Pendleton	826	336	779	356	262	570
Trimble	279	498	275	505	300	491
Total	7490	6991	7356	7077	5312	7462

Maj. for Swope, 499; do. for Morehead, 279; do. for Pierce, 2,150.

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.—Morehead, 69,816; Clark, 65,413; Scott, 57,068; Pierce, 53,807. Maj. for Morehead, 4,403; do. for Scott, 3,261.

THE LEGISLATURE is Know-Not'g in both branches.

TEXAS.

Districts.	Congress. K.N.	Dem.	Land Com., '55. K.N.	Dem.	Pres., 1852 Whig	Dem.
1.	Hancock.	Bell.	Crosby.	Fields.	Scott.	Pierce.
Austin	230	372	160	436	7	22
Bastrop	305	394	216	458	94	243
Bell	150	329	111	320	26	157
Bexar	573	1711	132	2079	299	804
Bosque	43	9	27	29	New Co.	
Brazos	72	29	11	95	9	34
Brazoria	91	258	142	202	43	143
Burleson	124	262	99	249	19	103
Burnett	115	103	91	128		21
Caldwell	263	315	171	282	84	235
Calhoun	108	160	207	50	94	125
Cameron	No return.		No return.		242	329
Colorado	108	229	232	92	30	92
Coma	13	337	32	308	6	112
Corryell	125	221	201	144	New Co.	
De Witt	85	248	212	128	0	0
Ellis	177	147	241	105	43	90
El Paso	116	636	760	0	New Co.	
Falls	129	80	187	15	New Co.	
Fayette	308	504	395	311	165	341
Fort Bend	50	219	122	134	31	86
Freestone	247	27	75	331	8	138
Galveston	251	442	122	496	141	324
Gillespie	51	245	44	220	2	74
Goliad	126	103	31	201	0	0
Gonzales	411	399	449	334	120	209
Grimes	428	166	191	204	53	142
Guadalupe	255	331	268	307	68	154
Harris	274	542	352	446	195	468
Hays	83	60	103	53	21	55
Hidalgo	0	0	0	0	48	119
Hill	85	57	117	19	New Co.	
Jackson	51	105	137	20	33	90
Johnson	64	182	182	55	New Co.	
Karnes	68	111	87	85	New Co.	
Lavaca	175	284	233	201	33	85
Leon	359	161	29	462	48	124
Limestone	236	127	298	36	38	176
Madison	117	43	26	123	New Co.	
Matagorda	10	205	216	6	30	74
McLennan	178	180	231	106	5	45
Medina	7	240	7	235	2	42
Milam	181	129	127	145	53	119
Montgomery	214	163	326	47	74	120
Navarro	310	189	466	30	89	220
Nueces	53	282	274	49	21	52
Refugio	48	90	89	45	New Co.	
Robertson	211	34	58	178	53	95
San Patricio	4	51	53	14	0	30
Starr	8	306	169	137	68	76
Tarrant	166	477	613	74	11	61
Travis	491	507	295	690	118	370
Victoria	114	170	109	172	9	96
Walker	316	235	78	476	72	228
Washington	461	483	366	446	121	519
Webb	0	302	132	167	16	117
Wharton	31	106	70	69	17	59
Williamson	227	282	217	278	62	143
Total	9496	14379	10389	12522	2824	7561

Maj. for Bell, 4,883; do. for Fields, 2,133; do. for Pierce, 4737.

II.	Evans.	Ward.	Crosby.	Fields.	Scott.	Pierce.
Anderson	536	389	676	186	150	412
Angelina	84	13	93	16	23	56
Bowie	39	218	16	189	New Co.	
Cass	409	408	420	278	30	75
Cherokee	685	904	797	766	248	696
Collin	342	246	536	81	58	135
Cooke	67	126	181	2	5	14
Dallas	205	341	348	186	122	283
Denton	120	112	207	11	0	37
Fannin	563	204	565	22	68	208
Grayson	442	260	565	68	58	198
Harrison	674	391	67	934	283	402
Henderson	219	102	264	12	23	74
Hopkins	387	295	184	344	29	116
Houston	197	339	292	274	46	125
Hunt	272	251	360	131	19	121
Jasper	78	175	242	2	30	121
Jefferson	0	0	0	0	New Co.	
Kaufman	208	125	168	106	New Co.	
Lamar	290	428	363	246	57	189
Liberty	160	131	75	248	40	87
Nacogloches	294	488	642	79	79	312
Newton	77	81	116	3	16	111
Orange	0	0	0	0	23	39
Panola	277	404	181	398	0	0
Polk	164	195	130	250	75	157
Red River	300	276	279	275	86	233
Rusk	837	883	862	857	242	590
Sabine	155	68	197	8	13	81
Shelby	228	314	258	271	19	105
Smith	548	617	371	719	0	0
St. Augustine	122	200	146	160	29	158
Titus	430	286	641	46	100	240
Trinity	127	56	170	13	3	17
Tyler	94	247	310	57	5	52
Upshur	340	504	310	438	137	361
Van Zandt	143	92	168	0	5	43
Wood	229	171	289	65	15	42
Total	10312	10311	11489	7741	2141	5891

Maj. for Evans, 31; do. for Crosby, 3,748; do. for Pierce, 3750.

TOTAL VOTE OF STATE.—Crosby, 21,878; Fields, 20,263; Scott, 4,965; Pierce, 13,452. Maj. for Crosby, 1,615; do. for Pierce, 8,487.

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic in both branches.

LOUISIANA.

Dists.	1855. Congress. K. N. Dem.	K. N. Dem.	Governor. Eustis.	Fabre.	1852. Presid't Whig. Dem. D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
I.								
Orleans, Rt. Bank.	223	151..	228	147..	67		161	
" Dist. No. 2.	1135	1053..	1143	1081	4663		4682	
" Dist. No. 3.	888	666..	892	670				
Plaquemines	218	231..	228	232..	151		372	
St. Bernard	124	157..	134	149..	130		120	
Total	2588	2258..	2615	2279..	5011		5335	

Maj. for Eustis, 330; do. for Derbigny, 336; do. for Pierce, 324.

II.	Hunt.	Tay'r.	D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Ascension	230	414..	233	411..	296	360
Assumption	238	752..	238	754..	511	553
Jefferson	598	397..	597	400..	928	943
Lafourche	398	663..	415	660..	676	135
Orleans, Dis. No. 1.	2069	1831..	2077	1831	In the	
" Dis. No. 4.	619	812..	620	809	1st Dist.	
St. Charles	51	61..	60	59..	101	39
St. James	308	161..	314	161..	321	168
St. John Baptist	51	65..	221	196..	202	140
St. Mary	396	341..	437	320..	390	243
St. Martin	487	299..	494	302..	479	298
Terrebonne	365	379..	379	369..	197	97
Total	5811	6180..	6085	6272..	4101	2986

Maj. for Taylor, 359; do. for Wickliffe, 187; do. for Scott, 1115.

III.	Pond.	David'n.	D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce.
Avoyelles	331	488..	331	489..	300	387
Carroll	279	364..	261	376..	219	261
Catahoula	390	346..	377	354..	280	310
Concordia	146	53..	145	55..	121	86
E. Baton Rouge	554	464..	547	490..	484	485
E. Feliciana	384	397..	365	420..	342	443
Iberville	298	458..	298	473..	318	426
Livingston	218	378..	234	369..	159	337
Madison	209	143..	206	147..	171	147
Point Coupee	300	442..	302	450..	242	364
St. Helena	310	294..	304	305..	209	246
St. Tammany	382	131..	383	147..	254	208
Tensas	137	139..	129	149..	120	107
W. Baton Rouge	216	130..	213	133..	220	118
Washington	199	271..	186	274..	125	258
W. Feliciana	263	233..	245	252..	190	302
Total	4616	4731	4516	4883	3754	4485

Majority for Davidson, 115; do. for Wickliffe, 367; do. for Pierce, 731.

IV.	Lewis	Sand'ge.	D'bigny.	W'lfe.	Sc't.	P'ce
Bienville	293	622..	247	633..	172	313
Bossier	279	389..	298	368..	180	248
Caddo	457	429..	455	433..	344	342
Calcasieu	24	377..	24	327..	34	221
Caldwell	76	259..	78	260..	64	158
Claiborne	729	783..	636	797..	330	506
De Soto	358	472..	343	474..	241	284
Franklin	178	236..	173	235..	110	192
Jackson	326	538..	333	543..	174	341
Lafayette	157	471..	162	470..	117	277
Morehouse	351	354..	343	359..	196	137
Natchitoches	478	675..	482	573..	289	407
Ouachita	258	353..	251	349..	190	240
Rapides	618	581..	615	587..	401	623
Sabine	249	412..	244	415..	237	251
St. Landry	760	1056..	786	1080..	692	568
Union	584	635..	439	639..	435	465
Vermillion	135	237..	142	238..	136	126
Wlan	151	263..	150	268..	57	138
Total	6461	8942..	6201	8948..	4389	5841

Maj. for Sandidge, 2481; do. for Wickliffe, 2747; do. for Pierce, 1452.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE—Derbigny, 19,417; Wickliffe, 22,382; Scott, 17,255; Pierce, 18,647.

Maj. for Wickliffe, 2965; do. for Pierce, 1392.

Lt. Gov.—L. Texada...19,696; C. H. Mouton,...22,307
Sec. St.—R. G. Beale..19,579; A. S. Herron... 22,390
Treas.—J. V. Duralde.19,517; C. E. Greneaux.22,342
Auditor—W. Rossman.19,604; S. F. Marks 22,354
Att'y Gen—R. Hunt.. 19,946; E. W. Moise.....22,049
Sup. Educ.—Stillman. 19,860; Sam' Bard 22,086

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Know-Nothings...13; Democrats.....17
HOUSE—Know-Nothings...41: Democrats.....47

WISCONSIN.

Counties.	1855. Governor.* Rep.	Dem.	Governor.† Rep.	Dem.	President. Whig	Dem.	F.S.
	Bashford.	Barstow.	Bash'd.	Bars'w.	Scott.	Pierce.	Hale
Adams	611	374..	611	376..	111	86	0
Bad Ax	306	298..	306	298..	No return.		
Brown	201	335..	201	335..	326	515	0
Buffalo	8	115..	8	115..	New Co.		
Chippewa	77	48..	77	121..	New Co.		
Calumet	318	377..	318	377..	149	245	0
Clark	7	45..	7	45..	New Co.		
Columbia	1583	906..	1583	906..	1133	1223	31
Crawford	120	163..	120	163..	maj. 42		0
Dane	2380	2367..	2380	2367..	1004	2138	28
Dodge	2187	2364..	2187	2364..	1205	2234	429
Door	81	0..	81	0..	New Co.		
Douglas	8	8..	8	88..	New Co.		
Dunn	43	42..	43	124..	New Co.		
Fond du Lac	1989	1722..	1989	1722..	1065	1635	408
Grant	1588	1112..	1588	1112..	1341	1379	129
Green	1123	566..	1123	600..	659	865	126
Iowa	768	1092..	768	1092..	895	948	0
Jackson	176	114..	176	114..	New Co.		
Jefferson	1746	1558..	1746	1558..	1203	1693	359
Kenosha	995	610..	995	610..	483	590	636
Kewaunee.	No election..		No election..		5	22	0
La Crosse	48	0..	No return..		260	325	10
Lafayette	743	1199..	743	1199..	850	1589	0
La Pointe, with Douglas		0	0..		New Co.		
Manitowoc	519	901..	619	941..	209	874	9
Marathon	88	104..	88	104..	No return.		
Marquette	1187	858..	1187	858..	maj. 300		0
Milwaukee	1749	4627..	1749	4627..	2049	5640	527
Monroe	213	81..	213	92..	New Co.		
Oconto	98	151..	88	131..	71	101	0
Ozaukee	271	1586..	271	1586..	New Co.		
Outagamie	474	382..	414	382..	145	429	44
Pierce	147	55..	147	55..	New Co.		
Polk	20	55..	20	149..	New Co.		
Portage	414	235..	414	235..	No return.		
Racine	1245	1344..	1245	1344..	848	1808	776
Richland	448	186..	448	186..	166	166	0
Rock	2690	1018..	2690	1018..	1509	1691	923
Sauk	950	482..	950	482..	611	595	156
Shawanaw	44	38..	44	38..	New Co.		
Sheboygan	931	1104..	931	1121..	662	1305	376
St. Croix	No return..		No return..		maj. 62		0
Trempelean	47	18..	47	18..	New Co.		
Walworth	2081	1112..	2081	1112..	965	1141	1433
Washingt'n	528	2301..	528	2301..	1156	2350	183
Waukesha	2324	1512..	2324	1512..	939	1582	1186
Waupaca	672	475..	385	806..	No return.		
Waushara	478	248..	478	248..	147	174	116
Winnebago	1691	1138..	1691	1138..	707	949	575
Total	36417	35409..	36012	36170..	20843	32077	8780

Maj. for Bashford, 1,008; do. for Pierce, 11,234.

* The vote as declared by the Supreme Court

† The vote as declared by the State Canvassers.

At an election held earlier in the year, for Supreme Court Judge, Orsamus Cole, Republican, was elected over Crawford, Dem., by 7,147 majority.

	Republicans.	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
Lieut.-Gov.—	Shoies.....35160;	McArthur.38040—	2880
Sec. State—	Hastings.....34984;	Jones.....38119—	3135
Treasurer—	Roeser 32872;	Keuhn.....38057—	5185
Atty. Gen.—	Randall.....35533;	Smith.....37512—	1979
State Supt.—	McMynn...34550;	Barry.....38389—	3836
Bank Comp.—	West 35561;	Dennis....38625—	3064
Prison Com.—	Giddings..35297;	McGarry..37517—	2220

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE—Republicans ...13; Democrats..12.
ASSEMBLY—Republicans.35; Democrats..45; Ind...1

ALABAMA.

Dists.	CONGRESS. K N	Dem.	K. N.	Dem.	GOVER'R, 1855. Whig.	Dem.	PRES., 1852. Winston.	Scott.	P'rce
I.	Walker.	Stallw'th.	Shor'ge.						
Baldwin	204	60	208	54	62	72			
Choctaw	434	502	442	497	227	334			
Clark	289	450	276	455	98	479			
Conecuh	0	0	300	401	216	287			
Dallas	906	617	915	606	386	440			
Marengo	618	632	617	636	450	526			
Mobile	1769	1162	1778	1141	1123	1384			
Monroe	517	557	508	543	264	260			
Washington	73	49	73	49	52	65			
Wilcox	492	660	481	666	286	398			
Total	5293	4689	5598	5048	3164	4241			

Maj. for Walker, 604; do. for Shortridge, 550; do. for Pierce, 1,077.

II.	Alford.	Shorter.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce
Barbour	995	1436	661	1696	297	309
Butler	727	635	627	699	345	251
Coffee	414	737	283	760	113	239
Covington	302	300	140	361	52	117
Dale	438	1007	147	1232	162	406
Henry	477	901	347	1013	94	184
Lowndes	828	547	808	629	126	186
Pike	1339	1153	1257	1204	379	703
Total	5520	6716	4270	7594	1568	2395

Maj. for Shorter, 1,196; do. for Winston, 3,324; do. for Pierce, 827.

III.	Watts.	Dowd'll.	Shortr'ge.	Wins'n.	Scott.	P'rce.
Autauga			577	692	196	322
Chambers			755	1306	668	616
Macon			1227	959	772	658
Montgomery			1140	998	717	557
Russell			719	996	434	522
Tallapoosa			1212	1447	351	845
Total	5808	6342	5630	6398	3138	3520

Maj. for Dowdell, 534; do. for Winston, 768; do. for Pierce, 382.

IV.	Smith.	Moore.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce.
Bibb	694	305	694	315	238	346
Fayette	723	705	630	782	81	516
Green	726	534	848	427	694	555
Perry	952	599	991	581	261	512
Pickens	757	842	677	923	568	752
Sumter	No return.		669	585	482	497
Tuscaloosa	1237	356	1267	343	527	475
Total	5089	3341	5776	3956	2851	3653

Maj. for Smith, 1,748; do. for Shortridge, 1,820; do. for Pierce, 802.

V.	Geo. S. Houston.	Shor'ge.	Winston.	Sc't.	Pierce
Franklin	Dem. & Semi-	960	904	462	993
Hancock	Knownothing,	44	291	9	65
Lauderdale	elected	782	1038	441	803
Lawrence	without	775	598	512	588
Limestone	opposition,	539	548	227	662
Marion	receiving	312	739	118	467
Morgan	5776 votes.	335	671	208	482
Walker		205	578	54	217
Total		3952	5367	2021	4277

Maj. for Winston, 1,415; do. for Pierce, 2,246.

VI.	*Adams.	Cobb.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce
Blount			251	869	55	422
Cherokee			549	1670	242	735
DeKalb			189	1122	136	501
Jackson			101	2081	83	1154
Madison			638	1371	354	1300
Marshall			170	988	111	568
Total	7584	14167	1898	8101	981	4680

Maj. for Cobb, 653; do. for Winston, 6,203; do. for Pierce, 3,699.

VII.	*Martin.	Harris.	Shortr'ge.	Winston.	Scott.	P'rce
Benton			738	1711	74	918
Coosa			847	1214	294	709
Jefferson			873	685	114	339
Randolph			860	1288	90	707
Shelby			1018	424	317	315
St. Clair			183	947	44	455
Talladega			995	1193	372	672
Total	5220	6999	5014	7462	1305	4115

Maj. for Harris, 1,779; do. for Winston, 2,448; do for Pierce, 2,810.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Shortridge, 32,138; Winston, 43,926; Scott, 15,038; Pierce, 26,881. Maj for Winston, 11,788; do. for Pierce, 11,843.

THE LEGISLATURE is Democratic in both branches.

* Anti-Know-Nothing Independent candidates.

† This is the vote of the District as returned to the office of the Secretary of State, but it is clearly erroneous, being hardly more than the vote of a single county.

MISSISSIPPI.

Districts.	CONGRESS. K. N.	Dem.	Gov., 1855. K. N.	Dem.	PRES., 1852. Whig.	Dem.
I.	Taylor.	Wright.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Coahoma	208	131	264	137	159	115
De Soto	837	1087	861	1033	781	888
Lafayette	592	876	587	860	401	689
Marshall	1193	1258	1192	1228	1078	1304
Panola	625	538	633	534	427	383
Tippah	1113	1562	1123	1557	569	1232
Tishemingo	1052	1533	1051	1655	760	1312
Tuuica	51	70	51	70	20	34
Total	5671	7055	5762	7074	4195	5957

Maj. for Wright, 1,384; do. for McRae, 1,312; do. for Pierce, 1,762.

II.	Houston.	Bennett.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Bolivar	132	62	123	75	67	38
Calhoun	387	831	388	826	216	467
Chickasaw	752	747	745	754	478	718
Itawamba	964	1165	955	1177	402	1014
Monroe	881	924	880	983	467	971
Pontotoc	1312	1238	1254	1236	475	1030
Sunflower	161	46	164	48	35	43
Tallahatchie	241	264	241	273	143	186
Yallabusha	724	653	764	667	549	633
Total	5554	5930	5464	6039	2832	5100

Maj. for Bennett, 376; do. for McRae, 575; do. for Pierce, 2,268.

III.	Cobb.	Barksdale.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Atalla	662	770	666	778	318	673
Carroll	792	879	792	885	528	783
Choctaw	748	931	738	928	332	606
Kemper	556	649	555	647	317	511
Lauderdale	373	778	374	784	310	688
Leake	425	548	417	549	198	335
Lowndes	717	674	704	689	499	745
Neshoba	303	487	281	503	51	248
Noxubee	569	517	564	516	377	413
Okitibbeha	352	494	312	525	211	344
Winston	397	619	386	616	218	448
Total	5894	7346	5789	7420	3359	5794

Maj. for Barksdale, 1,452; do. for McRae, 1,631; do. for Pierce, 2,435.

IV.	Lake.	Singleton.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Clark	431	496	431	503	137	331
Hinds	1047	655	1071	658	975	839
Holmes	548	596	552	594	419	484
Issaquena	117	52	121	52	48	54
Jasper	415	566	415	566	243	422
Madison	569	522	594	506	440	497
Newton	262	490	263	485	107	217
Rankin	459	542	465	548	274	351
Scott	238	445	260	428	98	247
Smith	283	435	286	423	85	270

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued.*

	Lake.	Singleton.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Warren	720	382	714	387	723	494
Washington	467	104	166	106	129	90
Yazoo	651	448	672	430	453	559
Total	5907	5729	6010	5686	4131	4855

Maj. for Lake, 178; do. for Fontaine, 324; do. for Pierce, 724.

V.	Hillyer.	Quitman.	Fontaine.	McRae.	Scott.	Pierce.
Adams	404	323	423	297	514	442
Amite	405	336	412	231	325	264
Claiborne	279	326	287	323	270	358
Copiah	508	732	518	726	272	607
Covington	142	341	155	336	97	303
Franklin	207	335	214	329	158	254
Greene	122	162	157	164	61	114
Hancock	242	194	283	204	44	112
Harrison	239	432	240	430	156	276
Jackson	136	341	126	338	13	213
Jefferson	334	303	330	311	202	517
Jones	119	245	119	247	38	114
Lawrence	154	658	138	658	97	395
Marion	97	324	127	329	48	247
Perry	123	182	124	182	94	112
Pike	303	525	316	523	141	412
Simpson	178	372	178	381	159	244
Wayne	153	93	154	93	71	61
Wilkinson	354	334	368	317	271	365
Total	4499	6558	4669	6419	3031	5170

Maj. for Quitman, 2,059; do. for McRae, 1,820; do. for Pierce, 2,139.

TOTAL VOTE OF THE STATE.—Fontaine, 27,694; McRae, 32,638; Scott, 17,548; Pierce, 26,876. Maj. for McRae, 4,944; do. for Pierce, 9,328.

	Know Nothings.	*Democrats.*
Sec. State—	A. G. Horne..27,650	A. B. Dilworth..32,915
Auditor—	F. L. Swarm..27,587	M.*McAfee....32,912
Treasurer—	R. S. Stith..27,553	S. L. Hussey...32,873
Chan'y Clk—	Carpenter, 27,491	J. T. Sims.....32,731

THE LEGISLATURE is largely Democratic.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONGRESS—1855.

Dists.	*Know-Nothings.*	*Democrats.*	*Maj.*
I	Paine.....5228	Shaw.....4882	346
II	Latham....3464	Ruffin....6739	3275
III	Reid.....4853	Winslow...5929	1076
IV	Shepard....3310	Branch....5881	2571
V	Reade.....6752	Kerr.....3447	3305
VI	Puryear....6516	Scales....6150	366
VII	Stowe.....4104	Craige....6744	2640
VIII	Carmichael..6584	Clingman..8079	1495

IOWA.

An election was held in this State, in the spring of 1855, for a Commissioner of the Des Moines River Improvement, Register of the same work, and for Register of the State Land Office. A vote was also taken on the adoption of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, which the Legislature had previously passed with a clause submitting it to a direct vote of the people.

This election resulted in the success of the Republican ticket for State officers, and the adoption of Liquor Prohibition, as follows:

Com. D. M. River Improvement—Wm. McKay, Rep., over Tisdale, Dem., 4,737.

Register D. M. River Improvement.—J. C. Lockwood, Rep., over Dewey, Dem., 3,922.

Register State Land Office—Anson Hart, Rep., over Samuels, Dem., 4,441.

For the Prohibitory Law, 25,555; against it, 22,645. Majority for Prohibition, 2,910.

ILLINOIS.

An election was held in this State, in 1855, for Judicial officers, which resulted in the success of what passes for Democracy. A vote on the question of a Prohibitory Liquor Law resulted in the defeat of that measure.

INDIANA.

An election was held in this State, in 1855, for county officers, which resulted very generally in the success of the Democracy.

MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

CONGRESS.

	—1855—			—1853—	
	Neb.	*Rep. Anti-N.*	*Dem.*	*Dem*	*Whig*
Counties.	Rice.	Marshall.	Olmsted.	Rice.	Wilkin.
Blue Earth	57	69	30	16	12
Benton	193	56	121	151	32
Brown	67	1	0	0	0
Cass	51	0	0	293	38
Carver	37	28	133	0	0
Chisago	104	61	10	41	8
Dakota	153	161	331	114	46
Dodge	48	49	1	0	0
Doty	117	0	0	0	0
Fillmore	185	151	9	161	12
Goodhue	165	115	3	0	0
Hennepin	345	415	195	160	30
Houston	233	232	0	0	0
Itasca	65	0	0	18	0
Le Seur	56	53	19	23	8
Mower	29	11	0	0	0
Nicollett	85	34	39	81	0
Olmsted	34	96	139	0	0
Pembina	46	0	0	60	68
Rice	50	226	48	0	0
Ramsey	734	517	537	880	292
Scott	190	125	127	51	9
Stearns	118	5	36	0	0
Sibley	95	4	1	13	2
Superior	277	6	0	0	0
Steele	75	38	4	0	0
Todd	9	0	0	0	0
Wabashaw	18	103	30	10	24
Wright	26	65	11	0	0
Washington	202	121	37	288	147
Winona	134	143	53	0	0
Total	4088	2885	1914	2360	728

Rice over Marshall, 1,203; Rice over Wilkin, 1,632.

NEBRASKA.

CONGRESS.

Counties.	*Anti-Nebraska.* Bennett.	*Nebraska.* Chapman.
Douglas	123	250
Otoe	175	95
Richardson	76	36
Dodge	0	17
Dacotah	0	25
Burt	10	14
Cass	94	33
Nemaha	56	57
Washington	44	33
Total	578	560

Bennett's majority, 18.

Gov. Izard excluded the votes of the counties of Dacotah, Richardson, Otoe, and Burt, on account of some alleged irregularity, and thus gave the certificate of election to Bird B. Chapman, the Nebraska candidate. Mr. Bennett will contest.

KANSAS.

There were two elections, held on different days, for Delegate to Congress from this Territory. At one election, patronized very largely by residents of Missouri, Mr. Whitfield, Pro-Slavery, was elected; and at the other, when residents of the Territory only were permitted to participate, Ex-Governor Reeder was chosen almost unanimously, receiving about 3000 votes. Whitfield contests.

OREGON.

The result of the election for Congress in this Territory was, for Gen. Joseph Lane, Dem., 6178; Gaines, Know-Nothing, 3913. Majority for Lane, 2235.

'The Proper Study of Mankind is Man.' 65

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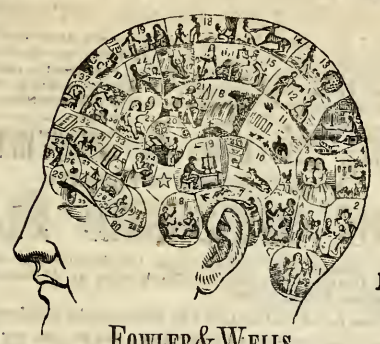

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1. AMATIVENESS.—Sexual love, fondness, attraction, etc.
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2. PARENTAL LOVE.—Care of offspring, and all young.
3. FRIENDSHIP.—Sociality, union and clinging of friends.
4. INHABITATIVENESS.—Love of home and country. [ness.
5. CONTINUITY.—Application, finishing up, consecutive-
E. VITATIVENESS.—Clinging to life, repelling disease.
6. COMBATIVENESS.—Defense, resolution, force, courage.
7. DESTRUCTIVENESS—Extermination, severity, hardness.
8. ALIMENTIVENESS.—Appetite, relish, feeding, greed.
9. ACQUISITIVENESS.—Frugality, saving, industry, thrift.
10. SECRETIVENESS.—Self-control, policy, tact, artifice.
11. CAUTIOUSNESS.—Guardedness, safety, provision, fear.
12. APPROBATIVENESS.—Love of character, name, praise.
13. SELF-ESTEEM.—Self-respect, dignity, self-reliance, inde-
14. FIRMNESS.—Stability, perseverance decision, pen idence
15. CONSCIENTIOUSNESS.—Sense of right, justice, duty, etc.
16. HOPE.—Expectation, anticipation, trust in the future
17. SPIRITUALITY.—Intuition, prescience, prophecy, faith.
18. VENERATION—Worship, adoration, devotion, deference.
19. BENEVOLENCE.—Sympathy, kindness, goodness.
20. CONSTRUCTIVENESS.—Ingenuity, *manual* skill. [ment.
21. IDEALITY.—*Taste*, love of beauty, poetry, and refine-
B. SUBLIMITY.—Love of the grand, vast, endless, and
22. IMITATION.—Copying, mimicking, doing like. [infinite.
23. MIRTH.—Fun, wit, ridicule facetiousness, joking.
24. INDIVIDUALITY.—Observation, desire to *see* and know.
25. FORM.—Memory of *shape* looks, persons, and things.
26. SIZE.—Measurement of quantity, distance, etc., *by eye.*
27. WEIGHT.—Control of motion, balancing, hurling, etc.
28. COLOR.—Discernment and love of colors, tints, hues, etc.
29. ORDER.—*Method*, system, going by *rule*, keeping things
30. CALCULATION—Men al arithmetic, reckoning, [in place.
31. LOCALITY.—Memory of places, position, etc. [talls, etc.
32. EVENTUALITY.—Memory of facts, events, history, de-
33. TIME.—Telling *when*, time of day, dates, how long, etc.
34. TUNE.—Love of music, singing and playing *by ear.*
35. LANGUAGE.—*Expression* by words, acts, tones, looks, etc.
36. CASUALITY.—*Planning*, thinking, reasoning, adapting.
37. COMPARISON.—Analysis, inferring, discrimination, etc.
C. HUMAN NATURE.—Perception of character, motives, etc.
D. SUAVITY.—*Pleasantness*, blandness, persuasiveness.

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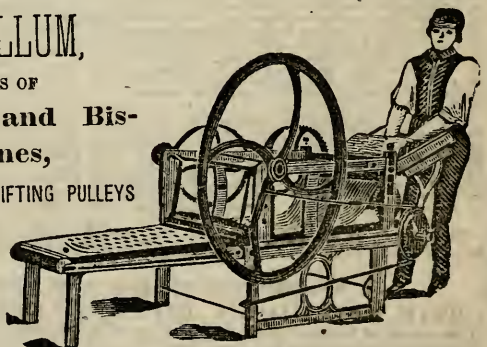

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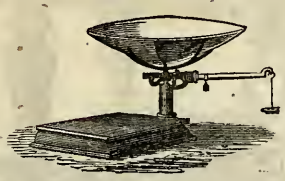

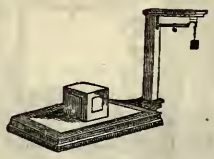

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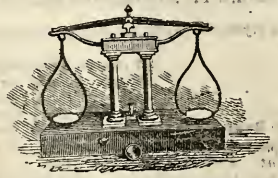

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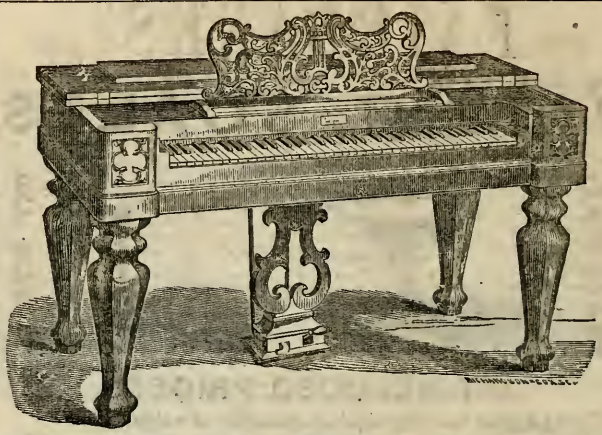

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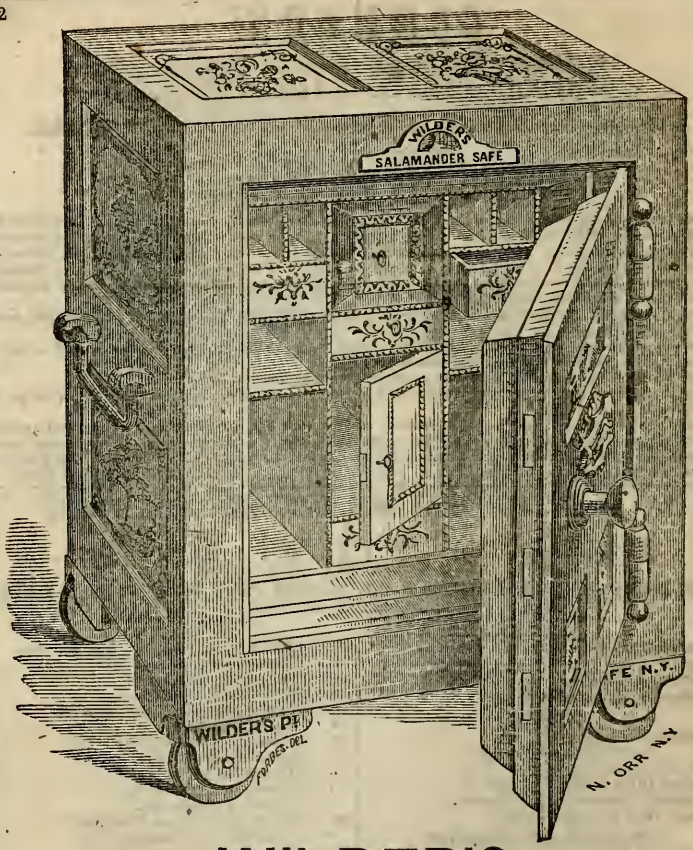

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DANIEL WEBSTER.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1852.

Would Mr. Morrison like any of this, and how much? Does the lawn need refreshing this year with manure? My gardener, in answer to the above, writes me that he prefers *Poudrette for the lawn to Guano.* Please send 10 barrels to my address, Marshfield, Mass., care of Messrs. J. W. Paige & Co., Boston.

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Extract from a Letter of Horace Greeley, dated JANUARY 13, 1855.

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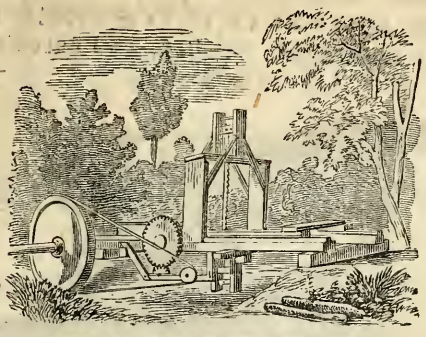

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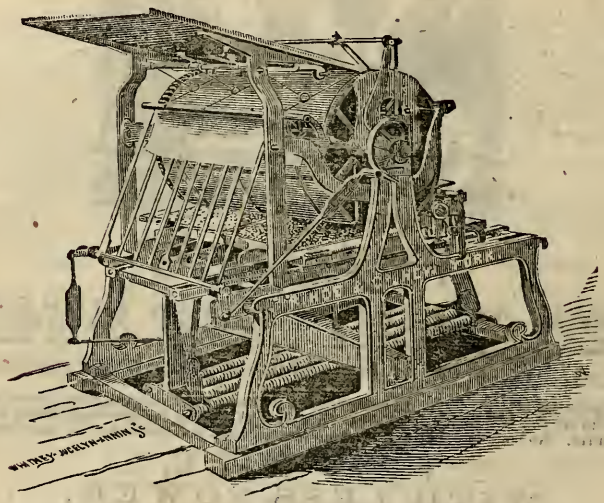

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THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, 1855-6.

THE TRIBUNE is now in the middle of its fifteenth year; Vol. XV. of its weekly issue commenced on the 1st of September last. The American public need not now be made acquainted with its character or claims to consideration. With but a subordinate regard for prudence, policy, or popularity, it has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniquity, Fraud, and Oppression. There is not a slave-trader on this Continent, though he may never read anything but his bills of sale and notes payable, who does not know and hate THE TRIBUNE; there is not an extensive fabricator of drugged and poisonous Liquors who does not consider it a very dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder why its publication is tolerated in a commercial, cotton-buying City, like New-York. THE NEWARK MERCURY once forcibly remarked that it had never known a hard, griping, screwing, avaricious employer who was not hostile to THE TRIBUNE, nor one eminently generous and kindly who did not like it. Prompt and plain-spoken in its denunciations of iniquity and abuse of power, while claiming no exemption from human fallibilty, it may have done temporary injustice to individuals, but it has never been unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries of the wronged and suffering. In its columns the advocates of novel and unpopular theories contemplating the melioration of human woes, especially those of the voiceless and down-trodden, have ever found audience and hospitality; while it has ardently resisted, and will persistently combat, every attempt to proscribe and degrade any class because of diversities of Nativity, Creed, or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atrocious, and of hostilities the most deadly and untiring, THE TRIBUNE has grown steadily in public appreciation from the day of its origin. Its means of serving the public have been augmented in proportion. Instead of a single editor with one or two assistants, its organization now comprises a numerous body of writers, each fitted by special accomplishment and experience for the particular line of discussion to which his pen is devoted; the daily amount of reading matter given more than quadruples that of its earliest issues; a staff of valued correspondents encircles the globe, transmitting early and intelligent narrations of whatever is most worthy of attention; while Politics, Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in short, whatever affects the social well-being of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted—finds here the freest and most searching discussion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow of patronage, THE TRIBUNE is now issued in quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions), SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet 44 by 34 inches, eight ample pages of six columns each. Its circulation has steadily grown from nothing to the following aggregates:

Daily issues (evening and morning)	**29,500** copies.
Semi-Weekly	**15,000** "
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We believe no other newspaper in the world has a subscription list over half so large as this; and no periodical of any sort can rival it. And while its extreme cheapness, rendering an increase of paying readers only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us, has doubtless largely swelled its subscription list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in this unprecedented patronage some evidence of public approval and esteem.

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Reader, if you want a cheap paper, a complete newspaper, a paper whose principles you can object to if you see proper without giving offense; a paper that breathes the spirit of inquiry for the right, take the New-York *Tribune*. —*Courier, Alton, Illinois.*

While we cannot subscribe to all the views and opinions of the editors of the Tribune, we are free to confess that, as a *newspaper*, and as a frank, outspoken organ of the sentiments of its conductors, it has no rival. There is no Jesuitism, no concealment about it. The public understand precisely where it is to be found on all the leading questions of the day. It has positive opinions, and impresses them with great force upon the readers of its ample and well filled pages.—*Athens (O.) Messenger.*

When we say this paper has a far larger circulation than any other in the country, this is enough to establish the fact that it has surpassing merits as a newspaper. No ability, or the advocacy of any set of principles, could alone give a paper such a circulation as the New-York *Tribune* boasts. To acquire anything like its patronage, a paper must combine *all* the elements of a good newspaper. As such we recommend the *Tribune*.—*Journal, Evansville, Ind.*

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—A prospectus of the above named Journal will be found in the news columns of this paper. We give it place in the news rather than in the advertising columns, for the reason that we consider the prosperity of THE TRIBUNE and the advancemet of the cause of Free Speech, Free Soil and of Free Men, as being indissolubly linked. THE TRIBUNE has always been found battling in behalf of the weak and oppressed against the strong and oppressive—always true to the best interests of humanity, and never hesitant when a blow is to be struck for the rights of man.

THE TRIBUNE does not come fully up to the standard we have fixed in our own mind as the true one for a paper of its kind. Perhaps it might have missed much of its present prosperity had it come up to that standard—indeed it is almost certain that such would have been the result. It has not always treated "New Things" with that candor and fairness which after-results proved them entitled to. It is not so tolerant and considerate as it was when struggling for the proud position it now occupies—the head of Journalism in the New World. This is not strange; moderation ensues upon the successful termination of strong endeavor, and prosperity makes us more charitable in dealing with man's follies and vices.

Still we consider THE TRIBUNE the *best* paper in the world—the fairest, the frankest, truest to the Great Good it advocates, and the most reliable as a *newspaper*. Its face has been familiar to us for the greater part of its existence, and we learned to admire its frank fearlessness and bold denunciation of wrong, while politics was but a myth to us; and so attached to it have we become, that rather than be deprived of its daily visit, we would sacrifice one meal per day. As a family paper it is indispensable, and the Weekly should find its way into every family circle.

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The *Tribune* has about 8000 subscribers in Wisconsin, and we wish it twice that number. We do not find that its circulation interferes with our own, as some western publishers complain. On the contrary, where the *Tribune* is extensively read, there is generally sufficient intelligence among the people to cause them to perceive the want of a State paper, giving the local news, treating of the local politics of the State, and thus filling a place which no Eastern paper can do.—*Madison* (Wis.) *Journal.*

The *Tribune* is all that can be asked as a newspaper. No commendation from us can add a tithe to its well-earned fame.—*Madison* (Wis.) *Patriot.*